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THE GENEVA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

IV. Subsidies and State Trading

The draft charter for the International Trade Organization, adopted by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment at Geneva, and recommended by it to the World Conference which will convene at Habana on November 21, 1947, made a number of important changes in the texts of the sections on subsidies and state trading which had been tentatively agreed upon at the meetings at London and Lake Success.

These two sections play a more important role in the draft charter than would be apparent from the space they occupy. This is especially true of the section on state trading, which includes only 2 of the 100 articles of the document but which attempts to answer one of the most difficult questions that have faced the Preparatory Committee—whether countries which carry on trade through state enterprises can conduct their commerce with private-trading countries on amicable and mutually profitable terms or whether the rapid growth of state enterprises dooms the world to a permanent cleavage between two systems, with economic warfare between them the normal state of affairs.

Before the first session of the Preparatory Committee there were many who believed that there was no satisfactory solution to this problem—that

state-trading enterprises have an artificial advantage over competitive private traders that can be met in private-trading countries only by government monopolies—in other words, by universal state trading throughout the world.

The Preparatory Committee did not accept this as the answer. It could not. For even if it had decided to draw a curtain between the state-trading and the private-trading worlds it could not have written satisfactory trade rules for the latter while ignoring the problem of state trading. Nearly every country, including the United States, had acquired during the war some experience with state trading. And this experience could be used effectively by any member to nullify all the other obligations of the charter if there were no provisions in the charter to prevent it.

While the rapid growth of state trading

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth in a series of articles describing the draft charter for an international trade organization formulated at Geneva by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, which will open at Habana on November 21 of this year. The first three articles dealt with the General Commercial Provisions of the Charter, with the question of Quantitative Restrictions, and with the problem of Employment and Economic Development as related to the Charter. Later articles will discuss Cartel and Commodity Policy and the Structure of the ITO.

throughout the world increased the importance of the problem, its solution was made more difficult by the lack of precedent. When the Preparatory Committee held its first meeting at London last autumn, it was faced with the task of writing rules for an area of trade which had hardly been touched by any previous international agreement.

The Preparatory Committee at its first session devoted considerable effort to working out formulas to fit both subsidies and state trading into the pattern of the other commercial-policy provisions of the draft charter. These formulas were further refined at the meeting of the Interim Drafting Committee at Lake Success. When the Geneva meeting convened, these earlier drafts had been studied and criticized in detail not only in the United States but in the other countries represented at the meetings. A possible result of that public discussion might have been a stiffening of the desire of each country to maintain its own freedom of action in these fields. Instead, the Preparatory Committee at Geneva amended both sections, particularly that on state trading, in the direction of the tightening of their requirements and the closing of possible avenues of escape from their provisions.

Relation of Subsidy and State-Trading Provisions to General Commercial Policy

The general purpose of the commercial-policy chapter of the draft charter has been outlined before in this series of articles. But a brief review may be worth while so that the part played by the subsidy and state-trading sections in the charter may be better understood.

In broad outline, the two most fundamental purposes of chapter IV of the charter are to increase the volume of international trade by reducing trade barriers and to reverse the trend of the interwar years toward bilateralism. Bilateral trading—the attempt by a country to bring its trade with each other country separately into balance—was a characteristic feature of the 1930's. Expressed through such devices as barter agreements, blocked currencies, and differential exchange rates, it could be accomplished only by discrimination between countries. Its result was a smaller volume of world trade and lower standards of living.

In general, therefore, the commercial-policy

chapter attempts to abolish the more restrictive forms of trade barriers, isolating import duties as the only form of protection generally permitted, and requires that those duties be the subject of negotiation for their limitation or reduction. And to combat bilateralism, the draft charter in general outlaws discrimination among members in the application of any form of protection that is permitted. The rest of this analysis is, in brief, a description of the way in which these two principles have been applied to the subject of subsidies and state trading.

Although a subsidy is not necessarily a barrier to trade and may sometimes create trade that would not otherwise take place, it can operate so as to give a country a greater share of world exports than it would enjoy if its producers were forced to sell at world prices. When a subsidy has this effect and particularly if it consists of a direct export subsidy, it almost inevitably leads to retaliation and therefore to discrimination.

It is equally true that state trading does not necessarily represent a barrier to trade. Its danger lies in the fact that a government can, simply through the day-to-day operating decisions of the state-trading enterprise, discriminate as among foreign suppliers or markets without, by law or regulation, applying such openly restrictive devices as import quotas, exchange controls, or discriminatory tariffs. Furthermore, when the state-trading enterprises, as is often the case, has a monopoly of the country's export or import trade in a given product, it may reduce or completely cut off imports or exports by a simple administrative decision not to buy or sell.

The Preparatory Committee, therefore, had the task of circumscribing the use of subsidies and of bringing state trading within the pattern established elsewhere in the charter for private-trading operations, so that state-trading enterprises could not be used in such a way as to nullify the obligations accepted by governments with respect to their private trade.

Subsidies

Briefly, the Geneva draft of chapter IV, section C, on subsidies (chapter V, section D, of the London and New York drafts) provides that where a member maintains any subsidy that would have the effect of increasing its exports or decreasing its

imports it will report the fact to the International Trade Organization and, where the subsidy prejudices the interests of another member, will consult with that member in an effort to avoid serious conflict. Furthermore, after two years from the date the charter is adopted, it will not, except in certain carefully prescribed cases, subsidize exports or maintain any other system which has the effect of dumping goods abroad at less than the domestic price.

These basic rules are qualified by certain necessary exceptions. The International Trade Organization is authorized to exempt a member from the ban on export subsidies in the case of a particular product, under certain circumstances. If a nonmember, who is not bound by the same provisions as members, should maintain a subsidy which reduces the markets of a member, that member may grant a subsidy to its own producers or exporters to offset the effect on it of the nonmember's subsidy. Another provision allows for incidental subsidies that may temporarily result from the operation of a price-stabilization scheme in a primary commodity.

Primary commodities are also the subject of another important exception to the outright prohibition of export subsidies. It will be recalled that the draft charter elsewhere makes recognition of the peculiar economic difficulties which often exist in the case of primary commodities (especially agricultural commodities), by providing that where such a commodity is in world surplus and where certain other carefully prescribed conditions are met, the general rules against the use of controls in world trade may be suspended if member governments enter into a commodity agreement to stabilize trade or prices. The subsidy section, therefore, provides that a member which finds it is unable to comply with the rule against export subsidies may, in the case of a primary commodity meeting the requirements for an international commodity agreement, ask that the procedures for establishing such an agreement be initiated. If an agreement is concluded and operates successfully, the member's difficulties could be solved as part of an international stabilization scheme. On the other hand, if it becomes evident that an agreement cannot be concluded or operated successfully, the International Trade Organization may in its discretion exempt the member from the prohibition on

the use of export subsidies. Incidentally, the terms of this provision inspired the only reservation to the draft charter that was made by the United States Delegation. The objection of the United States was that the procedures required of a member using an export subsidy are more restrictive than those which apply to members using a different form of subsidy, even where the latter may have the same effect on world trade.

State Trading

Section D of chapter IV of the Geneva draft charter (chapter V, section E, of the London and New York drafts) is entitled "State Trading". The two articles of this section actually cover the operations of any enterprise, even if privately owned, which because of governmental aid or special franchise is enabled to operate without effective competition.

Article 30 provides that the principle of non-discrimination should apply to state-fostered enterprises, just as the most-favored-nation principle is applied to measures taken by governments themselves to direct the flow of trade. More specifically, it interprets this to mean that the enterprise must, so far as its purchases or sales affecting exports or imports are concerned, act according to commercial considerations. At Geneva this obligation was made still more explicit by the additional provision that the enterprises of other members must be given an opportunity to compete for the international business of the state-trading enterprise "in accordance with customary business practice". A parallel obligation was added under which members agree not to prevent enterprises, including competitive private enterprises, from acting according to commercial considerations.

Finally, the purchases of members for their own governmental use are exempted from the provisions of the article, thus leaving a government free to follow any policy it chooses in its purchases for its armed forces, for strategic stock piles, or for similar purposes.

The most important change made in article 30 at Geneva was the abandonment of any attempt to define a "state enterprise" and the imposition on the member government itself of unqualified responsibility for the behavior of any enterprise to which it has granted an exclusive or special privilege. Under the revised article no state can avoid

its provisions by arguing that the enterprise is not state owned or operated.

Article 30 is concerned entirely with the question of discrimination and is not directed toward the level of protection that can be afforded to domestic enterprises by the operation of a state-trading monopoly. The latter is the function of article 31, which accomplishes the dual purpose of subjecting these monopolies to limitations on the use of quantitative restrictions, parallel with the limitations applied elsewhere in the charter, and of requiring that the remaining protection against imports, or barriers to exports, shall be subject to negotiation among members, as in the case of the obligation to negotiate export and import duties affecting competitive private trade.

The logic of article 31 is to provide in the case of state monopolies the closest possible parallel to the obligations found elsewhere in the commercial policy chapter—namely, to require the elimination of all forms of quantitative restriction and then, having isolated the permitted forms of protection, to make that protection subject to negotiation for its limitation and reduction.

In the case of private trade the permitted form of protection is the import duty. In the case of a state monopoly it is an almost exactly parallel right to place a resale price on the imported commodity higher than the import price plus costs and reasonable profit. Just as any member country is required to publish its maximum import duties, a country maintaining a state monopoly is required to declare the maximum protective margin that it will charge when it resells the imported product in its domestic market. It then has the same obligation to negotiate the height of that protection with other members as if the protection were actually an import duty. In fact, the extent of the parallel has been emphasized in the latest draft of the article by using the words "import duty" to refer to this maximum margin of protection. And, under the terms of the article, the protection could actually be accorded in the form of an import duty, in which case no additional protection by means of a protective price margin would be permitted. This will be the situation wherever a member has negotiated the level of its tariffs without specific reference to the operations of any monopoly it may maintain. Thus the tariff negotiations which have taken place at Geneva will have established simultaneously the maxi-

mum protection that may be afforded to domestic producers of the commodities scheduled in the resultant agreement, whatever form that protection may take.

If we again look at private trade for comparative purposes, it is clear that once a country has established a maximum import duty on a product and has agreed to give up any form of quantitative restriction, the only possible limit to the quantity of imports is the amount that its domestic purchasers will buy at the price resulting from the addition of the duty to the world price. Article 31 brings about the same result in the case of a state monopoly by providing that, at the price resulting from the established maximum markup, the monopoly must meet the full domestic demand.

One other provision of article 31 requires a brief mention. There are cases where a raw material is imported and then further processed or, as is typical with tobacco, mixed. Under these circumstances it is sometimes impossible to determine the actual margin between the import price and the final selling price to consumers. To take care of these cases or of others where the interested members may prefer to negotiate on something other than the establishment of a maximum price margin, the article permits any other form of negotiation that may be satisfactory to the members concerned. Although the nature of these alternative negotiations is not specified, they could, for example, result in the determination of the maximum difference between the price paid by the monopoly for imports and the price paid for a competitive domestic product. Or they might, in some cases, result in a guaranty by the importing country of a certain volume of imports, provided that any such guaranty must, under the terms of article 31, be applied without discrimination as among the various members who export the product.

This provision for flexibility of negotiation was one of the more important of the changes made in article 31 at Geneva. But other changes, particularly the requirement that the maximum margin of protection be published, completed the process of equalizing the obligations of members maintaining state-trading enterprises and of those who depend entirely upon private trade. In short, a formula was found and agreed upon under which state trading can be fitted into a liberal system of world commerce, patterned on the traditional model of private competition.

THE PROGRAM OF THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION

The BULLETIN presents two articles on phases of the work of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation: The Assembly of Librarians of the Americas and the Hemisphere Development of Social Services. They represent particular activities of inter-agency planning in concert with similar groups in the other American republics. The BULLETIN of September 28 contained an article on the Committee itself and one on the inter-American agricultural program. These articles demonstrate the exchange of skills, techniques, and knowledge particularly among the peoples of the American republics.

The Assembly of Librarians of the Americas

by Marietta Daniels

A new and significant milestone was passed in hemispheric cultural relations and in library and bibliographic matters with the convocation of the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas in Washington from May 12 to June 6, 1947. This Assembly was organized by the Library of Congress and the Department of State as part of the program of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. The governments of the other American republics, the American Library Association, and the Pan American Union gave full cooperation. Librarians from Puerto Rico, Canada, and the Philippines were sent by their institutions or organizations to join those from the other American republics, and from the United States. In many cases they represented committees of the American Library Association and other professional organizations.

The Assembly was inaugurated by the Librarian

of Congress, Luther H. Evans, on May 12 "to foster library development in the Americas and to stimulate library relations among the countries of the Americas, within the framework of world library development, and in the interest of worldwide Hispanic studies." In order to draw up a blueprint for carrying out these objectives, the Assembly in its four weeks' deliberations took up each of the basic problems facing Latin American librarians and delved into the many aspects of international library cooperation. General sessions were held to provide an opportunity for both Latin American and North American delegates to discuss freely the general topics of the role of the library in modern society and how library cooperation can be accomplished in the Americas, the resources necessary to make the library an influential and competent social institution, the technical developments in library organization and

administration, and the broader aspects of modern library service, such as education for librarianship, extension of library service, and the development of international library relations. Seminars allowing more time for consultation and discussion were held for topics requiring expert or technical advice and knowledge, such as library architecture, union catalogs, children's libraries, photographic reproduction, and library binding and preservation.

Five working committees were organized to deal with specific problems that have been facing Latin American librarians for some time or have hampered essential inter-American library cooperation: education for librarianship; technical processes; acquisitions; bibliography; and library services and development. An Inter-American Library Relations Committee considered the problems of an inter-American or international nature posed by the five working committees. A Findings Committee coordinated the resolutions of the various committees and then presented them to the Assembly-at-large. An Executive Committee to direct the activities of the Assembly was chosen from among the delegates.

Assembly Officers

Luther H. Evans was elected chairman of the Assembly. The officers of the above-mentioned committees, usually with co-chairmen, were as follows:

- I. *Education for Librarianship:*
Carlos Victor Penna, Argentina; and Arthur E. Gropp, Director of the Artigas-Washington Library in Montevideo, Uruguay
- II. *Technical Processes:*
Jorge Aguayo, Cuba; and Amelia Krieg, Head of the Catalog Department, University of Washington, Seattle
- III. *Acquisitions:*
Héctor Fuenzalida, Chile; and Phillips Temple, Director of the Library, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
- IV. *Bibliography:*
Augusto Raúl Cortazar, Argentina; and Miron Burgin, Editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
- V. *Library Services and Development:*
Galileo Patifio, Panama; and Mrs. Helen Steinbarger, Consultant in Adult Education, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

VI. *Executive Committee:*

Rubens Borba de Moraes, Director of the National Library of Brazil; and Jorge Basadre, Director of the National Library of Peru

VII. *Inter-American Library Relations:*

Rubens Borba de Moraes, Director of the National Library of Brazil; and Janeiro Brooks, Librarian of the Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

VIII. *Findings Committee:*

Francisco Agullera, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

General Sessions of the Assembly

Discussion at general sessions was directed by a Latin American moderator and a North American assistant moderator. An equal number of Latin American and North American librarians or specialists formed a panel discussion for each topic.

The Latin American librarians agreed that they are faced with two fundamental difficulties in making their libraries live social institutions for the modern world. One difficulty is the lack of properly trained professional personnel, a problem involving education and training and the formation of library associations. It is one which impedes proper progress in the organization of national library resources and in technical and bibliographic development, as well as in the service that the library should render. The second difficulty is the apathetic or unawakened attitude both of the public and of government officials to the advantages of adequate library service, with its ensuing lack of financial and cultural support for library maintenance and development. This second difficulty is contingent upon the first—the absence of well-trained and well-organized professional personnel. Children's-library development, rural-library extension and service to special types of readers are hampered.

The principal obstacles for providing a well-rounded collection of book and non-book materials for libraries throughout the Americas were found to be: (1) lack of sufficient financial support; (2) customs, monetary, copyright, and postal impediments to the free flow of books and other publications among the countries of the Western Hemisphere; (3) inaccessibility of and inconvenience encountered in attempting to secure government publications and periodical subscriptions; (4) need for better exchange relations and agree-

ments between libraries of the Americas; (5) inadequate trade and subject bibliographies, especially of Latin American publications; and (6) insufficient knowledge of the library resources of the Americas, due in part to lack of bibliographies and in part to poor organization of book collections.

Although many of the more progressive libraries, where trained technical personnel have been available, are well-organized, well-cataloged, and well-classified, many libraries in Latin America have until recent years been inadequately organized for the maximum efficiency to the reader. The paucity of library tools of a technical nature in the Spanish and Portuguese languages has hindered the progress that might otherwise have been made during the last few years. The Assembly agreed that the Latin American problem concerning library organization can be met by the concerted effort of the professional librarians in compiling the necessary tools, which would in turn lessen the existing difficulty in the technical training of librarians.

During the general session devoted to education for librarianship, the committee concerned reported to the Assembly on the principles of library education as follows: (1) the establishment of new library schools and improvement in the curricula of existing ones; (2) the requirements of Type I schools in terms of prerequisites, subjects, and class hours; (3) professional library degrees; (4) exchange of students; and (5) formation of an association of library schools and library-science professors.

The chief obstacles to library extension into rural and factory areas are insufficient funds, lack of personnel and equipment, and poor communication routes. It was noted, nonetheless, that much is currently being done by Latin American libraries in cooperating with literacy campaigns, agricultural fairs, and package libraries.

The Assembly, which had begun its deliberation with a concern for the problems facing Latin American libraries, closed its sessions with the broader consideration of international library relations. It received reports on the library and bibliographic programs of UNESCO, the Department of State, the International Federation of Library Associations, the American Library Association, and other professional library groups,

and from the Pan American Union. The meeting of the Assembly was in itself an optimistic indication and a positive proof that inter-American library cooperation is practicable.

Seminars

The experience of North American specialists in subject and technical fields was drawn upon by the seminars scheduled during the Assembly. For the seminar on library architecture, the architecture students of Walter E. Bogner of Harvard University prepared plans and a table model for a proposed library and bibliographic center to be constructed in Buenos Aires. Francis O. Keally, library architect from New York, gave a descriptive talk with slides on the reconstruction of the Brooklyn Public Library. Alfred Jaros, Jr., consulting electrical engineer to Mr. Keally, discussed heating and air-conditioning of libraries in the various climatic zones. Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian emeritus of the Enoch Pratt Library and author of several books on library building and planning, talked on functional needs in library architecture.

Mary Angela Bennett, Supervisor of the Binding and Photography Department, Columbia University Libraries, spoke about photographic equipment for library use. Dr. Bennett also took part in the seminar on "Bookbinding, Care and Preservation". This topic also attracted to the meeting of the seminar John Adams Lowe, Director of the Rochester Public Library and Chairman of the A.L.A. Bookbinding Committee, and Miss Frieda Boessel, Superintendent of Binding at the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Mrs. Mary Alexander, of the Brooklyn Public Library and formerly children's librarian of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City, served as assistant moderator for the seminar on library work with children and young people. Miss Nora E. Beust, specialist in school and children's libraries in the U.S. Office of Education, and Miss M. Bernice Wiese, acting supervisor of school libraries for the Baltimore Department of Education, also took part in the seminar.

Committee Activities

The general sessions and seminars provided opportunities for the librarians of the Americas to exchange opinions and knowledge and to broaden their professional acquaintances. The main work

of the Assembly and the immediate and concrete results were accomplished by the committees. In addition to ironing out many problems, which could best be done by group consultation, they developed and presented to the Assembly-at-large 57 resolutions for consideration as the findings of the Assembly.

The Committee on Education for Librarianship examined the various schools and courses offered in library service throughout Latin America and arrived at definite norms for prerequisites and curricula. To assure its future work, the Committee proposed the formation of a Latin American association of library-service schools and professors.

The Committee on Technical Processes embarked on a number of projects which necessitated several subcommittees. The subcommittee on Brazilian-author names studied the problem of catalog entry of author names of Brazilian and Portuguese origin and the customary practices in the several countries to determine what course should be recommended for the Library of Congress and elsewhere throughout the Americas. It was agreed that in general the second surname, usually the paternal one, should be the entry name. The subcommittee on subject headings studied as thoroughly as possible many compilations of subject headings in Spanish and agreed that all of these were inadequate. In order to perfect a definitive list that would meet the needs of Latin American librarians, it was recommended that a permanent subcommittee be formed with a secretariat to receive and compile definite recommendations for subject headings.

The subcommittee on classification studied and approved certain history classification tables for Latin American countries which had been compiled under the direction of the Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Office for inclusion in the new official edition of *Decimal Classification*. It recommended the extension of the Assembly subcommittee to compile tables for the few remaining countries where tables are still lacking. It recommended the use of the Dewey decimal classification in libraries throughout Latin America and urged the translation into Spanish of the official edition when it is published. To continue the work on technical processes begun during the Assembly, the committee proposed to the Assem-

bly-at-large the establishment of a Latin American committee on technical processes and a joint committee of the Americas on cataloging rules.

The Acquisitions Committee endeavored to resolve several problems regarding the purchase and exchange of books, maps, government publications, and periodical subscriptions. It studied postal and customs regulations, copyright restrictions, and problems involved in payment of purchases in other countries. It recommended several courses of action to improve the situation and supported a proposal to use the American Book Center as a central exchange agency. To continue the work, it recommended a permanent inter-American acquisitions committee with a subcommittee to compile a selected list of dealers in the inter-American book, periodical, and map trade.

The Bibliography Committee concerned itself chiefly with the promotion of bibliographic work in the national field, subject field, and in library literature. It resolved to encourage the United States Department of State to continue its valuable work of translating into Spanish, French, and Portuguese important books by United States authors. It set up certain norms for bibliographic entry which it hoped would be widely followed in Latin American bibliographic endeavors. For the compilation of current as well as retrospective bibliography on librarianship, it proposed the appointment of a Latin American commission on library-science bibliography.

The Committee on Library Services and Development considered the various programs throughout the Americas for extending libraries' services, promoting children's libraries, providing rural library services and service to special readers, such as industrial workers, and carrying on book week and other publicity campaigns. It emphasized the need for public support for libraries and the formation of "Friends of Libraries" groups. It recommended the establishment of central regional libraries and legislation to support adequate library service.

The Committee on Inter-American Library Relations advocated administrative and financial autonomy for national libraries. For better exchange relations among libraries of the Americas, it proposed to the Pan American Union that an exchange manual be issued.

In order to plan for a second Assembly, to be

held possibly in 1949, and to supervise the work of the long-range projects begun during the conference in Washington, a Preparatory Commission for the Second Assembly of Librarians of the Americas was formed. An Executive Committee was named to carry forward the planning for the Second Assembly.

Other Activities in Connection With the Assembly

In addition to the formal sessions of the Assembly, delegates participated in supplemental activities which acquainted them with some of the libraries and other cultural institutions in the United States. The Pan American Union postponed the opening of its annual exhibit of Latin American book production until May 11, so the delegates might attend. It also entertained the delegates in the Aztec Garden of the Pan American Union. A literary evening was spent at the Library of Congress, at which the Spanish poet, Juan Ramón Jiménez, gave a talk; Gabriela Mistral read a paper; and Karl Shapiro, Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress, read several of his poems. A concert was dedicated to the delegates by the Budapest String Quartet and accompanying artists. One day was spent visiting the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore.

Some time was spent in New York inspecting the Columbia University Library and the New York Public Library. Delegates also visited and discussed with officials the work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the *Library Journal*, *Publishers' Weekly*, and the H. W. Wilson Company.

For three weeks the delegates toured around the United States, inspecting libraries and other educational institutions and meeting and discussing problems with officials of these institutions. Visits were paid to the Yale University Library, the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, the Boston Public Library, Simmons College, the libraries of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Harvard Libraries, and the Houghton Library. The program in Boston was planned by the Pan American Society of New England, which also entertained in honor of the visiting delegates. Delegates visited the Rochester Public Library, the Buffalo Public Library, the Chicago Public Library, the John Crerar and Newberry

Libraries, and the libraries of the University of Chicago, Loyola University, and Northwestern University. In Chicago, the American Library Association held a reception for the delegates, attended also by members of the Pan American Council of Chicago and consular representatives.

The group of visiting delegates proceeded from Chicago in two groups. The first group visited the University of Minnesota and the public and special libraries in Minneapolis and St. Paul; the Public Library and Joslyn Memorial in Omaha; the Denver University Library, the Public Library and Rocky Mountain Bibliographical Center in Denver; and local libraries in Salt Lake City. The second group visited the Public Library, Washington University libraries, and the newly organized St. Louis County Library in St. Louis. The Staff Association of the Kansas City Public Library met with the group in that city. At Albuquerque, the group inspected the library of the University of New Mexico; at Santa Fe they were greeted by the Mayor and the Governor of New Mexico, and met with many writers and specialists in Latin American history and culture; other libraries and historical and archeological museums in New Mexico were also visited. In California, the Los Angeles Public Library, the Huntington Library and Gallery, and other cultural institutions were visited. Both groups of travelers were met cordially by public and private officials and organizations on their journeys; several local pan-American societies entertained in their honor. En route, many of the scenic and historic spots of the United States were seen.

The final phase of the Assembly of Librarians began on June 29 in San Francisco where the delegates attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association. They were cordially received by local librarians and officers of the Association and were formally presented at the opening session of the A.L.A. Many of the delegates were invited to talk at special sessions or committee meetings during the week.

The "Blueprint for Tomorrow"

The Assembly of Librarians of the Americas officially came to a close in San Francisco on July 5, 1947. However, the foundations for permanent structure were laid before the Assembly adjourned in Washington on June 6. In addition to the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission

for a Second Assembly, other permanent or semi-permanent committees were created:

1. *Latin American Association of Schools of Library Service*
Carlos Victor Penna, Argentina, Secretary General
2. *Latin American Committee on Technical Processes*
Caribbean Area: Gonzalo Velázquez (Puerto Rico)
Central America and Mexico: María Teresa Chávez (Mexico)
Brazil: Maria Luisa Monteiro (Brazil)
Northern South America: Cecilia Jiménez (Colombia)
Southern South America: Carlos Victor Penna (Argentina), Chairman
3. *Joint Committee of Librarians of the Americas on Cataloging Rules.* (To be formed of representatives of the above committee and representatives of the A. L. A. Division of Cataloging and Classification from both the United States and Canada.)
4. *Inter-American Committee on Classification*
Héctor Fuenzalida (Chile), Chairman
5. *Subcommittee on Classification for Roman Law*
Jorge Basadre (Peru), Chairman
6. *Latin American Commission on Library Service Bibliography*

- Augusto Raúl Cortazar (Argentina), Secretary General
7. *Inter-American Acquisitions Committee*
Mrs. Edith C. Wise (Library of Congress), Chairman
 8. *Subcommittee To Compile a Selected List of Dealers in the Inter-American Book, Periodical, and Map Trade*

These various committees and subcommittees have already begun to function.

The Assembly of Librarians of the Americas will stand out as an event of historic significance in inter-American library exchange and cooperation. It will exert a great influence on a generation of workers in the library field throughout the Americas. The professional benefits received and acquaintances made at the Assembly will continue to generate cooperative exchanges among librarians, and the groundwork was successfully laid for continued consultation, exchange, and improvement of library services and achievements among the American republics.

Hemisphere Development of Social Services

by T. J. Woofter

Health, security, and family welfare are universal human needs. Cooperation in the satisfaction of these basic needs is cooperation that can be easily understood by everybody. The American republics are, therefore, as eager to cooperate in the organization of programs for ministering to human and cultural needs as they are in the organization of technical programs concerned with more material affairs. This was recognized by President Truman in his message of May 23, 1947. Although the message was mainly concerned with proposed legislation for military collaboration among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, the President stated that:

"... it is the policy of this Government to encourage the establishment of sound economic conditions in the other American republics which will contribute to the improvement of living standards and the advancement of social and cultural wel-

fare. Such conditions are a prerequisite to international peace and security."

There are in the other American republics expanding groups of professional men who are becoming more interested in the exchange of ideas with their North American colleagues. The fields of medicine, education, public welfare, anthropology, sociology, and economics are attracting more and more leaders and are being enriched by the exchange of students and professors who come to U.S. colleges. These professional groups hitherto have been inclined to look to Europe for their training and collaboration. Now, with the European continent deeply absorbed in economic survival and with the facilities of science and education devastated by war, they are forced to turn more and more to this country for assistance. This presents to North American professional men an

obligation and an opportunity that we cannot afford to shirk.

The ultimate success of inter-American organizations is largely dependent upon the extent to which their programs can be translated into concrete action. Most of these organizations are not staffed to carry out such programs. They are concerned with formulation of policy and determination of the best ways and means of accomplishing mutually beneficial results. To be effective these policies must reach down to the citizens of all of the countries. In order to accomplish the objectives, personnel must be trained, scientific literature exchanged, and organizations strengthened. Some of the principal inter-American organizations in the social field are the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Institute of Social Anthropology, the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

These organizations are hemisphere counterparts of the specialized agencies associated with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. As the machinery of the United Nations becomes stronger and as its policies are developed, the hemisphere organizations should provide regional agencies for carrying out United Nations programs. Thus, scientific and cultural cooperation between the governments concerned will be integrated in the larger setting of world policies of cooperation and at the same time will have regional mechanisms for more intensive development of mutual respect and mutual understanding.

The types of skills which are available for U.S. cooperation in carrying out inter-American social programs are varied. They are located in a number of different bureaus of the Federal Government, which act as administrative agencies for carrying out the foreign policies of the Department of State.

With the view of promoting mutual understanding, studies of contemporary culture have been made in a number of countries under the auspices of the Institute of Social Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution. These are genuinely cooperative enterprises in as much as the staffs are composed of nationals of a number of countries. They are cultivating a common understanding of

the cultures of the Hemisphere and exchanging scientific techniques.

Problems of land settlement involve much more than the mere determination of the availability of land for agricultural purposes. Along with the question of land allocations comes the necessity to build rural communities to deal with problems of tenancy and farm labor and to provide for the development of institutions in the newly colonized areas. Under the sponsorship of the Department of Agriculture, some of the ablest rural sociologists in the country are detailed from state colleges of agriculture to advise with ministries of agriculture on these relationships of men to land. They bring back with them a live knowledge of characteristics and actual operation of rural society in Latin America, which will give their students an accurate insight into the problems of the Hemisphere. These missions, likewise, are cooperative in every sense, since the American expert works with nationals in the country to which he is detailed.

The development of industry creates many pressing problems of protection for the workers. In the Department of Labor, the Division of Labor Standards and the Women's Bureau are extending valuable technical assistance in this field. Safety-inspection classes have been organized and training materials prepared; cooperation in safety programs has been extended not only to governmental organizations but also to management, vocational schools, and schools of engineering.

Elimination of child labor and the control of youth employment are fundamental steps in improving working conditions and increasing industrial efficiency. Child labor specialists have extended assistance in the development of this program.

Much of the new industry in these countries is of a type which employs a considerable number of women. Likewise, in some of the countries industrial homework is developing, and it is this type of industrial organization that tends especially to exploit women in their homes. It is therefore essential to extend the basic improvements necessary for health, safety, and greater protection and to suggest methods of enforcing laws and enlisting the cooperation of management in the improvement of working conditions.

In the Federal Security Agency, programs of

cooperation are under way or contemplated in six divisions.

Social science is dependent upon statistics for accurate measurement of the needs of people and of the progress made in meeting these needs. For this reason preparations are under way for a 1950 census of the Hemisphere. The National Office of Vital Statistics, of the U.S. Public Health Service, is participating in this work along with other statistical agencies of the Government. The National Office of Vital Statistics is endeavoring to cooperate with every Latin American country to develop an accurate system of registration of births and deaths by the time the 1950 census is taken. This work is of basic importance, because the projection of the enumerated population beyond the date of the census is dependent upon accurate records of subsequent births and deaths.

Life tables are essential for accurate insurance calculations, whether they are for commercial operations or for social insurance. This phase of vital-statistics analysis is greatly in need of development, since only one or two Latin American countries have complete life tables with a few others having partial tables based on death rates in cities only. Likewise, the location of special health problems and the measurement of their intensity are dependent upon the accurate registration and analysis of vital statistics. Neither are the administrative uses of the birth and death certificates to be overlooked. In Venezuela, for instance, every effort is made to have a copy of the birth certificate placed immediately in the hands of the maternal and child health authorities in order that they may visit the family to see that full instruction in maternal and child hygiene is given. In the rainy season such visits to the rural areas become quite difficult, but the problems of accurate registration and prompt transportation are being vigorously attacked.

Since mutual understanding is basic to successful cooperation, the collaboration of school officials is also essential. The U.S. Office of Education has, for a number of years, provided broad programs, such as studies and demonstrations of methods of teaching English and the organization of educational systems in Latin America. These programs not only assist in bringing the most progressive developments of education in the United States to Latin America but also provide materials for

our teachers colleges and courses in international relations.

Progress in the organization of social security systems is proceeding rather rapidly throughout the Hemisphere. The system of some of the Latin American countries, Chile in particular, antedates the inauguration of social security in the United States. Most of the social security systems to the south have been developed with the advice of the International Labor Office and have, consequently, followed somewhat different trends from the movement in the United States. Particularly do the South American systems emphasize medical care, whereas to date such provisions have not been included in the social security system of the United States. The American republics, therefore, have much to learn from the exchange of ideas and techniques, and this exchange is being organized by the Social Security Administration. Following the meetings of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, the preliminary detail of experts from this country, and conferences of social security officials from Latin American countries, it is planned to extend the program of the detail of social security experts in an advisory capacity as rapidly as funds and personnel will permit.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is now planning a program with the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, relating to our system of removing occupational handicaps and restoring employability to disabled persons. Advice is being sought on the manufacture of devices for overcoming physical disability and on methods of vocational training for the handicapped. Guatemala has recently installed a workmen's compensation system and is particularly interested in the rehabilitation of the industrially injured.

From the very beginning of the inter-American program in specific activities, the care and protection of children has been recognized as an essential part of that program. Maternal and child health work includes prenatal care, special studies of rheumatic fever, midwife training, consultation in problems of nutrition and mental hygiene, and other safeguards to the health of young people. Other phases of child welfare have also been emphasized; in Brazil, for instance, the National Children's Agency has brought 22 young women from 10 states in the interior for training as child

welfare aides, and they will return as leaders to their local communities. The U.S. Children's Bureau has likewise been influential in assisting several schools of social work in the training of child welfare workers and leaders.

One of the first active inter-American organizations was the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which has a long history of effective cooperation in the protection of health. The U.S. Public Health Service has continuously cooperated with their programs and has reinforced their activities by the detail of public health officers. The assistance of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation has enabled the Public Health Service to increase materially the effectiveness of this program.

The United States-Mexican border sanitary program has been most fruitful in the field of cooperation between these countries. It includes the promotion of direct contact between state and local health officials along the border, for the control of venereal disease, tuberculosis, malaria, and other communicable diseases; for health education and the organization of community councils; and for exchange of information on water supply.

The public health service program in other countries, likewise, includes technical advice in combating tuberculosis, bubonic plague, venereal disease, malaria, and other insect-borne diseases. The sanitary engineers have made a number of studies for the improvement of water supplies and milk-distribution systems. They have also cooperated

with inter-American airlines in the protection of passengers and have trained ground force personnel in sanitary practices. The development of thoroughgoing environmental sanitation is not only important in the already settled areas, but it is also the first essential for the colonization of many sections of Latin America which are now almost uninhabitable because of health hazards. Consultation in public health nursing has been extended to a number of countries in order to raise the standards of the nursing profession and the efficiency of training facilities. The training of nurses and doctors and the provision of health facilities is also a part of cooperation in the field of health. However, the small size of the program to date has hardly made an impression on the need.

In all of these programs collaboration takes the form of the detail of experts from this country to work with government departments and private organizations and also extends to the provision of facilities for nationals of other countries to observe social and economic conditions and programs for improvement in the United States. Likewise, a considerable proportion of the Latin American students in our colleges are enrolled in courses in medicine, public health, and social science.

Cooperation in the varied humanitarian fields which have been described in this article provides a necessary balance between cultural and scientific activity. Cooperation in promoting better ways of living is an effective antidote to a common assertion that the United States is wholly materialistic in its interests.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Second Session, July 24 to August 8, 1947

by George A. Morlock

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs during its second session considered the situation created by the development of new synthetic drugs which may have habit-forming characteristics, particularly the drug *amidone*. This drug, according to experts, is a drug of addiction just as dangerous as morphine. The Commission agreed to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Secretary-General should be instructed to draft a protocol in accordance with principles approved by the Commission and to circularize the draft to all governments concerned, for their early observations. These steps are calculated to bring *amidone* under international control.

In response to the request of the Government of Peru, the Commission recommended that a commission of inquiry be sent to Peru and to such other countries concerned as may give their approval, in order to make a survey of the effects of coca chewing.

The Commission also studied the trends in the illicit traffic, noting that Mexico, Iran, India, and Turkey were sources of clandestine supply of opium; agreed that there should be no exports from, or manufacture or production of, narcotics in Japan; recommended that countries which have failed to submit annual reports be reminded of their obligation to do so; approved of a plan for preparing a digest of the laws of all countries on narcotic drugs; requested an appraisal of the world medical needs in terms of raw opium; gave approval to a draft questionnaire on the limitation and control of the cultivation and harvesting of the coca leaf; and noted with gratification the excellent results following the adoption of the policy of total prohibition of the smoking of opium

in the Far Eastern territories of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and the Netherlands.

The action of the Commission on the principal topics of the agenda is set forth below.

Measures To Bring Under International Control Narcotic Drugs Not Covered by Conventions at Present in Force

On the subject of the new synthetic drugs, the Commission heard two experts in the United States Public Health Service, who found that one of these drugs, *amidone*, produces a morphine-like subjective reaction, euphoria, tolerance, and withdrawal symptoms and that it is a dangerous drug of addiction. It was also stated that *amidone* could be manufactured easily at low cost and that one single factory could supply the entire needs of the world. The representative of the United States warned that *amidone* would soon be licensed in the United States for manufacture, that it could be manufactured shortly in many other countries, and that if effective steps were not taken quickly to bring this and other similar drugs under control the ground gained in the long struggle to control narcotics might be lost. The Commission, having heard these reports, urged that the strictest safeguards be devised as soon as possible for bringing these drugs under international control. It was of the opinion that manufacture of and trade in these synthetic drugs could not be limited and controlled in accordance with the provisions of the 1931 convention because of the fact that the application of article 11 of the convention, containing provisions for bringing new drugs under this convention, is limited to the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium and the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf. Neither are the provisions of the 1925 convention applicable because that convention, aim-

ing mainly at controlling the trade in drugs to which it applies, does not directly limit their manufacture and trade. The Commission agreed that the conclusion of a separate international instrument to cover new drugs which do not fall under the 1931 convention will have distinct advantages over the procedure of amending existing conventions. The Commission approved a memorandum¹ prepared by the Secretariat, containing the provisions which might be included in the new instrument, reading in part as follows:

The adoption of a new international instrument to cover new drugs which do not fall under the 1931 Convention would have certain advantages over the procedure of amending existing Conventions provided that the new instrument:

- (i) Covers new drugs liable to produce addiction which do not fall under the 1931 Convention;
- (ii) Applies to those drugs the system of control instituted under the 1931 Convention (i.e. limitation and control of the manufacture of and trade in these drugs on the basis of the estimates system created under the 1931 Convention and including the enforcement measures under its Article 14);
- (iii) Contains provisions concerning its coming into force analogous to those adopted in respect of the 1931 Convention (Article 30).

It is considered that the following provisions should be included in the new instrument to achieve the aims set out under (i) and (iii) above:

1. Any party to the new instrument which considers that a drug which is or may be used for medical and scientific purposes and to which the 1931 Convention does not apply, is liable to similar abuse as the drugs specified in Article 1, paragraph 2 of the 1931 Convention (i.e. that it is capable of producing addiction or convertible into a drug capable of producing addiction), shall send a notification to that effect to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit it to the other parties to the new instrument, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the World Health Organization.

2. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall consider as soon as possible whether the measures applicable to drugs in Group I of Article I, paragraph 2 of the 1931 Convention should be provisionally applied to the drug in question, pending receipt of the findings of the World Health Organization referred to in paragraph 3 below.

If the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decides that such measures should be applied to the drug in question, a recommendation of the Commission to that effect shall be communicated without delay by the Secretary General of the United Nations to the Parties to this Instrument, and the said measures shall apply as between parties which have accepted this recommendation.

3. In the event of the World Health Organization finding that the drug in question is liable to similar abuse as the

drugs specified in Article I, paragraph 2 of the 1931 Convention, this Organization shall decide whether this drug shall fall:

- (a) Under the regime laid down in the 1931 Convention for drugs specified in Article I, paragraph 2, Group I, of this Convention, or
- (b) Under the regime laid down in this Convention for the drugs specified in Article I, paragraph 2, Group II, of this Convention.

4. The Secretary General of the United Nations shall notify any finding or decision of the World Health Organization to all States Members of the United Nations and non-Member States parties to the new instrument.

5. Upon receipt of this notification the parties to the new instrument shall apply to the drug in question the appropriate regime of the 1931 Convention in accordance with the decision of the World Health Organization, referred to in paragraph 3 above.

6. The provisions of this instrument shall not apply to Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium, Coca Leaf or Indian Hemp as defined in Article 1 of the 1925 Convention, or Prepared Opium as defined in Chapter II of the 1912 Convention.

7. Any recommendations, findings, and decisions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above may be revised in the light of further experience in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraphs 1 to 5 above.

8. The new instrument shall come into force sixty days after the Secretary General of the United Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of twenty-five States including any five of the following: China, Czechoslovakia, France, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

The Commission adopted the following resolution:²

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

HAVING NOTED the urgent problem arising out of the development of new synthetic drugs capable of producing addiction, which are not covered by, and cannot at present be brought under the 1931 Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, and the serious dangers which may result if these drugs are not brought under control

HAVING RESOLVED that it is urgent to take action with respect to limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of these drugs

CONSIDERING that this can best be effected by a new Protocol which would provide for bringing these drugs under the full international control of the 1931 Convention

Approved the Memorandum E/CN.7/80/Rev.2 prepared by the Secretariat on this matter including the outline of the provisions to be incorporated in a new Protocol, as decided by the Commission at its meetings on 25 July and 1 August

¹ U.N. doc. E/CN.7/80/Rev. 2.

² U.N. doc. E/CN.7/100, p. 13.

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that the Secretariat should be instructed to prepare a draft Protocol in accordance with the Memorandum E/CN.7/80/Rev.2 and to circulate the draft to all governments concerned for their early observations, these observations to be considered by the Commission at its next session, with a view to the said Protocol being brought into force at the earliest possible moment.

On August 13, 1947, the Economic and Social Council at its fifth session approved the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Request by Peruvian Government for Field Survey of Effects of Chewing Coca Leaf

The Government of Peru requested the Commission to consider the possibility of organizing a commission to study the effects of coca-leaf chewing and presented a recommendation³ reading:

*Recommendation to the Narcotics Commission
Presented by the Representative of Peru
to the Economic and Social Council*

CONSIDERING:

(1) That the alkaloid known as cocaine is obtained from the coca which is widely grown in the valleys of South America;

(2) That since time immemorial the indigenous population of this part of the American Continent, especially along the Andean region of its West Coast, have indulged in the habit of chewing coca leaves; and

(3) That there is a large and highly controversial dispute as to the harmful or harmless effects of this habit upon the biological, social and economic activities of this very vital segment of the South American population;

Recommends:

(1) To organize a committee or study group of experts in order to carry out a field survey, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, thus to determine:

a. The harmful or harmless effects of the coca leaf chewing habit upon the human body in general or upon some specific organ in particular;

b. The factors or motives (i.e. climate, high altitude, diet, organic reserves, heredity, tradition, etc.) which prompt this chewing habit;

c. The social and economic implications of this aforesaid habit; and

d. The measures to be taken, should this habit prove to be harmful, in order to eradicate it from the population concerned.

March 7th, 1947.

The Commission decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that a commission of inquiry should be sent to Peru and such other

³ U.N. doc. E/CN.7/87/Corr. 1.

⁴ U.N. doc. E/CN.7/100, p. 16.

countries concerned as might give it approval. The Commission also felt that the inquiry should include on-the-spot investigations regarding limiting the production and regulating the distribution of coca leaves. It was agreed that the commission of inquiry's terms of reference should be those suggested in the proposal of the Peruvian Government and that the commission should investigate the effects of the chewing of the coca leaf on the population and the effects of the limitation of the production of coca leaves on industry, agriculture, and labor. It was decided that the members of the commission should include two medical men—one a psychiatrist and one an expert in industrial hygiene—and two administrative experts, one of whom would be an economist. If the Economic and Social Council finds it fitting, it may appoint a fifth member to be chairman of the commission.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs thought it might facilitate the work of the commission of inquiry if the Secretariat would collect all available medical and other scientific data bearing on the effects of the chewing of coca leaves, as well as all the available data relating to the production and consumption of and the trade in coca leaves and any other aspects of the problem. The Secretariat was instructed to seek, in particular, the cooperation of the World Health Organization.

The Commission accepted the following resolution⁴ to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council:

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

RECOGNIZING the importance of the request of the Government of Peru to determine with the least possible delay the effects, whether harmful or otherwise, of the chewing of the coca leaf in certain regions of South America,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should approve in principle the despatch of a commission of enquiry to Peru and such others of the countries concerned as may request such an enquiry.

Control of Narcotics in Japan

The Commission agreed that it should be ensured that all certificates issued by the Japanese Government under chapter V of the 1925 convention require endorsement by the Permanent Central Opium Board before being acted upon by another country; that there be no exports of narcotics from Japan; that no narcotic drugs be

produced in Japan; and that no manufacture of narcotics be permitted in Japan.

The Representative of China requested that the procedure initiated in pursuance of the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of March 28, 1947,^a should be expedited by forwarding the Council's recommendation to the treaty-making powers as soon as possible.

Control of Narcotics in Germany

The United States Representative made the following statement in regard to the narcotics situation in the United States zone in Germany:

"In the first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, I described the narcotics situation in the United States zone in Germany. I stated that on the whole the control system in Germany was unsatisfactory. I regret to say that the control system is still unsatisfactory.

"The United States authorities had hoped that the Working Party, established by the Allied Health Committee on September 11, 1946, would be able to make recommendations for the improvement of narcotics control in all four zones. The Working Party, at its first meeting on September 23, 1946, having been instructed by the Public Health Committee to revise the German Opium Law of 1929, immediately requested the United States Representative to draw up a draft for the revision of that law. The United States Representative agreed and later submitted a proposal to the Working Party for its consideration. This proposal envisaged the revision of the law in such manner as to effect centralized control under quadripartite supervision and to control the production and use of poppy straw. The proposed revision would also have facilitated the uniform interpretation and application of the law in all four zones, the establishment of a central office for the collection and distribution of statistical information regarding the trade in narcotics, and the establishment of an efficient police force for the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotics.

"The draft of the United States Representative was discussed at five meetings of the Working Party, but agreement was not reached on any of the paragraphs in the proposal. No alternative proposals were introduced. The Soviet Representative at the fifth meeting of the Working Party on January 9, 1947, stated that the German Opium Law was satisfactory and that he was unable to

come to the opinion that it needed revision at that time. The Representatives of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States went on record that in their opinion the law did require revision.

"In the course of the discussion, the representatives of the four occupying countries maintained that the German Opium Law was in full force and effect in their zones. From information in our possession, it would appear that the German Opium Law is administered differently in each zone with different degrees of success and efficiency.

"In view of the attitude of the Soviet Representative, the Working Party came to the conclusion that it could not continue to consider the revision of the law and informed the Allied Health Committee accordingly. The question was thus removed from the agenda, and the revision of the German Opium Law has been postponed for an indefinite period.

"The Working Party still exists and expects to submit estimates to the Drug Supervisory Body of the 1948 requirements of Germany for narcotic drugs and to submit to the Permanent Central Board the other reports required by the international drug conventions. It could be utilized in the development of a coordinated control system.

"As no centralized administration has been set up, I desire to describe briefly matters relating to administration in the United States zone. The four *Länder*, each carrying out the functions of the former Reichsopiumstelle, operate in accordance with the German Opium Law as modified by Military Government regulations. Each opium office in each *Land* has inspectors supplemented by district physicians who are responsible for inspections. The offices are responsible for the inspection of factories and for submission of statistics. They report monthly to Military Government. They have no direct liaison with police officials, but through the efforts of Military Government voluntary cooperation has been stimulated. Police officers who attended a course given by German police from March 3 to 15, 1947, have begun their activities, and there are indications of increased efficiency as a result. Supervision of the opium offices is maintained by one narcotics control officer who also prepares reports which are transmitted to the United Nations by Military

^a U.N. doc. E/390.

Government. In the United States zone, Military Government regulations are losing their force as the Germans take over more and more functions. The abolition of these regulations would throw the whole responsibility into the hands of the Minister-president of each *Land*.

"Military Government regulations prohibit the manufacture of heroin, the importation and exportation of narcotics into the United States zone or through the zone for export from Germany, and interzonal transactions except with permission of the Chief of the Public Health Branch.

"The lack of a centralized administration has resulted in a scarcity of narcotic drugs for medical requirements in certain areas in Germany. The long borders offer good opportunities for smuggling, and there is a lack of experienced personnel to cope with the situation.

"The United States Government has instructed its representative on the Allied Control Council to support or introduce proposals for action by the Council for the establishment of an effective system under which the control of narcotic drugs in the four zones in Germany would be coordinated, possibly by enlarging the scope of the existing Working Party."

Article 19 of the Convention of February 19, 1925

The Economic and Social Council⁶ at its fourth session on March 28, 1947, invited the Secretary-General "to initiate studies with a view to amending or deleting the provision of Article 19 of the Convention of 1925 that required that members of the Permanent Central Opium Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their governments." The advice of the Commission having been sought in this matter, the Commission accepted the principle that a person, being appointed to the Board, should cease temporarily, i.e. for the duration of his membership on the Board, to exercise his functions as an official of his government, and while exercising his powers and functions as a member of the Board he should not act under the instructions of his government. The Commission decided that members of the Board may represent

their governments on the Commission during the sessions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted the following resolution⁷ on this subject:

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

I. HAVING examined the memorandum prepared by the Secretariat (document E/CN.7/101) in pursuance of the invitation of the Economic and Social Council to initiate studies with a view to amending or deleting the provision of Article 19 of the Convention of 19 February 1925, in accordance with which the members of the Permanent Central Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments;

CONSIDERING that it would appear extremely doubtful that an amendment of the 1925 Convention would lead to a satisfactory result and that in any case the amendment procedure would entail very long delay;

CONSIDERING, moreover, that the meaning attributed by the Commission to the said provision of Article 19 of the 1925 Convention would render its amendment unnecessary;

Decides:

To suggest to the Economic and Social Council that it should attribute to the fifth paragraph of Article 19 of the Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol on narcotic drugs of 11 December 1946, the meaning attributed to it in the paragraph (2) of Chapter IV of the memorandum⁸ approved by the Commission (Annex V of the Report of the Commission).

II. Having come to the conclusion that, as a result of economic and social changes, it would be difficult to find suitable candidates to sit as members of the Permanent Central Board, without remuneration, and moreover, that members of the said Board should be granted privileges and immunities on the lines laid down by the Convention on Privileges and Immunities approved by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946;

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should take the measures necessary for granting to the members of the Permanent Central Board the above-mentioned privileges and immunities, and also adequate remuneration during their term of office.

Illicit Traffic

The United States Representative made a statement regarding the illicit cultivation of opium poppies in Mexico, as follows:

"I have received information from the Representative of the United States who accompanied the Mexican officials engaged in making an aerial survey in Mexico last spring that the cultivation of the opium poppy in Mexico covers a large area and is increasing year after year. It is estimated on the basis of observation and photographs of

⁶ U.N. doc. E/399. See also BULLETIN of Apr. 20, 1942, p. 687.

⁷ U.N. docs. E/CN.7/100, p. 20; E/CN.7/102.

⁸ U.N. doc. E/CN.7/101, p. 10.

an area of about 1,000 square miles that the poppy fields now number close to 10,000, averaging one-half hectare (1¼ acres) or more per field. The total area is between 4,000 and 5,000 hectares (10,000 and 12,500 acres), producing from 32 to 40 metric tons of opium. The principal opium-producing area is roughly 6,000 square miles in extent. It forms a rectangle east of Bodiriguato, Sinaloa. It extends in a northwesterly direction with the eastern boundary on the western slopes of the Sierra Madre mountains.

"The aerial survey I have mentioned was made northeast of Bodiriguato. In this limited area of approximately 1,000 square miles, 1,500 to 1,700 fields were observed. Outside of the 1,000-square-mile main area an additional 3,000 fields were observed.

"For various reasons, notably the change in the administration, a misconception of the extent of the task, and the lack of manpower and finances, the 1947 opium-poppy destruction campaign conducted by the Attorney General achieved poor results. Approximately 200 poppy fields, having a total area of only 36 hectares (90 acres), were destroyed by a ground expedition.

"The cultivation of the opium poppy in Mexico, although prohibited by Mexican law, appears to be tolerated by the state and local authorities in the producing areas, with the possible exception of the State of Sonora.

"It is reported that between 20 and 30 secret landing strips for airplanes have been constructed in Mexico to handle the transportation of narcotics from Mexico to the United States. There is confirmation of this on both sides of the border. The Mexican Government recently seized a plane loaded with narcotics in Mexico, and a crashed plane containing the bodies of two known narcotic smugglers was found in the United States. We also have information that underworld groups in the United States have their representatives in Mexico to promote the cultivation of the opium poppy, to purchase the crop, and to arrange for its transformation into more valuable and less bulky derivatives, thereby facilitating transportation.

"Information received from reliable sources indicates that there are 12 or more clandestine laboratories in Mexico, a few of which are large and well equipped. Two of the laboratories have been seized during the last few months. It is estimated that at least one half of the raw opium produced

in Mexico is being processed into either morphine or heroin.

"The United States is concerned over the narcotics situation in Mexico because most of the narcotics produced are intended for smuggling across the border into our country and are a serious menace to the health of our people. In order to present a picture of the present situation along the border, I have in a separate paper described in detail a shooting affray that occurred a few weeks ago at Woodbine Check near Calexico between desperate Mexican smugglers and narcotics and customs-enforcement officers of the United States. I am authorized to state that my Government hopes that the Mexican Government will increase its activity without delay, in consonance with its international obligations, with a view to suppressing the illicit cultivation of opium poppies within its borders."

The following resolution⁹ regarding the situation in Mexico, introduced by the Representative of the United States, was approved by the Commission:

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

HAVING taken note, during its examination of the international illicit traffic, of reports that there is an enormous clandestine production of opium in Mexico, and

CONSIDERING that the escape of contraband opium from Mexico into the illicit traffic is a source of danger to other countries,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to recommend that the Government of Mexico take appropriate measures, in fulfillment of its international obligations under the narcotics Conventions, to suppress the illicit cultivation of opium.

The United States Representative drew attention to certain cases of large supplies of military medical stores containing narcotic drugs having been sold or transferred to governments or private firms. He introduced the following resolution¹⁰ which was adopted by the Commission:

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

HAVING LEARNED of cases of transfer from one country to another, after the cessation of hostilities, of certain surplus military medical stores containing narcotic drugs which were not covered by export certificates issued by the government of the exporting country, nor by import certificates issued by the government of the importing country, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter V of the Geneva Convention of 1925

⁹ U.N. doc. E/CN.7/100, p. 8.

¹⁰ *Idem*.

CONSIDERING that the failure to observe the provisions of the Convention of 1925 with regard to narcotic drugs contained in such surplus stores is liable to lead to the escape of these drugs into the illicit traffic

Requests the governments to draw the attention of their military or other authorities concerned to the importance of observing the provisions of the Convention in regard to the issuance of import and export certificates to cover all narcotic drugs contained in surplus military stores

Recommends that any narcotic drugs not covered by import or export certificates which may come to light from such sources should be treated as seizures of illicit drugs and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Conventions concerning narcotic drugs.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted that a considerable quantity of opium was leaving Turkey and finding its way into Egypt through Syria and Palestine. The Commission further noted that large seizures of Indian hemp are still being made in Egypt, England, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and the United States.

Date and Place of the Third Session

The Commission indicated that it would prefer that its third session be held at Geneva in April 1948, in as much as the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council is scheduled for Geneva on April 27, 1948.

Officers and Representatives on the Commission, Second Session

The officers of the Commission elected at the first session were re-elected: Col. C. H. L. Sharman

(Canada), Chairman; Dr. Stanislaw Tubiasz (Poland), Vice Chairman; and Dr. Szeming Sze (China), Rapporteur.

The representatives present at the session were:

CANADA	Col. C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O.
CHINA	Dr. Szeming Sze Dr. Chang-Yui Shu (Adviser) Dr. Hsiu Cha (Adviser)
EGYPT	Dr. Mahmoud Labib
FRANCE	Gaston Bourgois
INDIA	A. Sattanathan H. N. Tandon (Alternate)
IRAN	A. G. Ardalan A. G. Panahy (Alternate)
MEXICO	Dr. Secundino Ramos y Ramos
NETHERLANDS	J. H. Delgorge A. Kruijse (Alternate)
PERU	Dr. Jorge A. Lazarte
TURKEY	Dr. Cemal Kiper Fuat Eren (Alternate)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	V. V. Zakusov Mr. Kamenev (Alternate)
UNITED KINGDOM	Maj. W. H. Coles, D.S.O.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Harry J. Anslinger George A. Morlock (Adviser) John W. Bulkley (Adviser)
YUGOSLAVIA	Stane Krasovec

The representative of Poland, Dr. Stanislaw Tubiasz, was absent. Herbert L. May attended in his capacity as president of the Permanent Central Opium Board and member of the Supervisory Body.

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General Committee. Request for the Inclusion of an Additional Item in the Agenda of the Second Regular Session. Measures To Be Taken Against Propaganda and the Inciters of a New War. Proposed by the Union

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¹ Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York City. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Arbitration Committee for Netherlands-Indonesian Dispute

APPOINTMENT OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

The President on October 1 appointed Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, as United States Representative on the committee of the Security Council established by resolution of August 25, 1947, to exercise the good offices of the Security Council in the dispute between the Republic of Indonesia and the Netherlands Government.

The resolution of August 25, introduced by the United States, tendered the good offices of the Security Council to assist the parties concerned in the pacific settlement of their dispute in accordance with an earlier resolution of August 1, calling upon the governments concerned to settle their dispute by arbitration or other peaceful means and to keep the Council informed of the progress of the settlement. The resolution of August 25 expressed the

readiness of the Security Council, if requested, to assist in the settlement through a committee consisting of three members of the Council. According to this resolution, each of the disputants would select one member, and a third was to be designated by the two selected.

The Republic of Indonesia selected the Government of Australia, which accepted on September 22 and appointed Richard Clarence Kirby, member of the Australian Commonwealth Arbitration Court. The Netherlands Government selected the Government of Belgium, which accepted on September 4 and appointed Paul Van Zeeland, former Belgian Foreign Minister. On September 18 the Governments of Australia and Belgium invited the United States to serve on the good offices committee, and the invitation was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE INDONESIAN QUESTION¹

A. Resolutions Adopted at the 194th Meeting Held on 25 August 1947

I. WHEREAS the Security Council on 1 August 1947, called upon the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia to cease hostilities forthwith,

AND WHEREAS communications have been received from the Governments of the Netherlands and of the Republic of Indonesia advising that orders have been given for the cessation of hostilities,

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that steps should be taken to avoid disputes and friction relating to the observance of the "cease fire" orders, and to create conditions which will facilitate agreement between the parties.

The Security Council

1. notes with satisfaction the steps taken by
October 12, 1947

the parties to comply with the resolution of 1 August 1947,

2. notes with satisfaction the statement by the Netherlands Government issued on 11 August, in which it affirms its intention to organize a sovereign, democratic United States of Indonesia in accordance with the purpose of the Linggadjati Agreement,

3. notes that the Netherlands Government intends immediately to request the career consuls stationed in Batavia jointly to report on the present situation in the Republic of Indonesia,

4. notes that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has requested appointment by the Security Council of a commission of observers,

5. requests the Governments members of the Council who have career consular representatives

¹ U. N. doc. S/525, Aug. 26, 1947.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

in Batavia to instruct them to prepare jointly for the information and guidance of the Security Council reports on the situation in the Republic of Indonesia following the Resolution of the Council of 1 August 1947, such reports to cover the observance of the "cease fire" orders and the conditions prevailing in areas under military occupation or from which armed forces now in occupation may be withdrawn by agreement between the parties,

6. requests the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia to grant to the representatives referred to in paragraph 5, all facilities necessary for the effective fulfilment of their mission,

7. resolves to consider the matter further should the situation require.

II. *The Security Council*

RESOLVES to tender its good offices to the parties in order to assist in the pacific settlement of their dispute in accordance with paragraph (B) of the

Resolution of the Council of 1 August 1947. The Council expresses its readiness, if the parties so request, to assist in the settlement through a committee of the Council consisting of three members of the Council, each party selecting one, and the third to be designated by the two so selected.²

B. *Resolution Adopted at the 195th Meeting Held on 26 August 1947*

III. *The Security Council*

TAKING into consideration that military operations are being continued on the territory of the Indonesian Republic:

1. reminds the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of the Indonesian Republic of its resolution of 1 August 1947, concerning the "cease fire order" and peaceful settlement of their dispute;

2. calls upon the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of the Indonesian Republic to adhere strictly to the recommendation of the Security Council of 1 August 1947.

Progressive Development of International Law and Its Eventual Codification

RESOLUTION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES¹

The General Assembly,

TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification (A/331, 18 July 1947), established pursuant to Resolution of the General Assembly, at its fifty-fifth plenary meeting, First Session, 11 December 1946 (*Journal No. 75, Supp. A-64, Add. 1, page 944*):

RECOGNIZES the need for implementing Article 13, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) of the Charter, which provides for the initiating of studies and the making of recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification; and

THEREFORE

Resolves that there is established an International Law Commission to be composed of — persons of recognized competence in international law selected as follows:

1. The Members of the International Law Commission shall be elected by the General Assembly, at its Second Session if possible.

2. Each Member State may nominate four candidates for the Commission, not more than two of whom may be nationals of the nominating State and not more than two of whom may be non-nationals of the nominating State.

3. The General Assembly shall elect members of the Commission from a panel of candidates compiled by the Secretary-General from nominations made as aforesaid.

¹ Part II of this document was introduced as a U.S. draft resolution and issued as U.N. doc. S/514 of Aug. 22, 1947.

² U.N. doc. A/C.6/137, Sept. 24, 1947.

4. In nominations and elections Member States shall bear in mind not only that the Commission should be composed of persons of recognized competence in the field of international law but also that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

5. Elections shall take place in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

6. A candidate who for purposes of membership on the Commission might be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the state in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights. In the event of more than one national of the same State obtaining an absolute majority of the votes of the General Assembly, the oldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

7. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Commission, earlier than six months before the end of the term of the member, the Secretary-General shall request the International Court of Justice to appoint a successor for the unexpired term.

It is further *Resolved* that:

8. The Members of the Commission, except those elected under paragraph (7.) above, shall serve for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-election if the Commission is continued thereafter.

9. The Commission shall have its headquarters at the seat of the United Nations. After consultation with the Secretary-General, it may from time to time hold its sessions elsewhere.

10. The first meeting of the Commission shall be convened by the Secretary-General; thereafter the Commission shall meet periodically at such times as it shall itself decide to be desirable and necessary for its work.

11. In connection with such meetings, Members of the Commission shall be paid travel expenses, subsistence while in travel status in accordance with regulations and practices covering travel expenses of the General Assembly delegates and representatives to the Economic and Social Council, and a *per diem* to be determined in consultation with the Fifth Committee, taking into account the rates of *per diem* received by members of other expert bodies serving the United Nations.

12. The Commission shall determine its own organization and procedures, giving due regard to paragraphs 7 to 20 of the Report of the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification which are approved by the General Assembly.

13. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly.

It is further *Resolved* that:

14. The Secretary-General shall make available to the Commission under the functional supervision of the Commission such staff and facilities requested by the Commission as the Secretary-General may deem practicable to enable the Commission to perform the functions herein assigned to it and as may be from time to time assigned to it by the General Assembly.

15. It is the sense of the General Assembly that there should be developed within the Secretariat under the functional supervision of the Commission a group of specialists in international law, public and private, who would devote their full time to the consideration of international law, its development and codification, the preparation of interim drafts on specific subjects, and generally to assisting the Commission in the performance of its functions.⁴

⁴ The following amendments were proposed by the Delegation of the United Kingdom to the United States Draft Resolution (A/C.6/137) [U.N. doc. A/C.6/138, Sept. 25, 1947]:

Paragraph 1. Substitute "Third" for "Second" session—delete "if possible".

Paragraph 3. Add "All nominations shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 30 June 1948."

Paragraph 12. Add the words "other than paragraphs 16-18" after the words "paragraphs 7-20" (line 2).

Paragraph 15. Replace by the following:

"The Commission is authorized to request the Secretary-General to engage as temporary members of the Legal Division of the Secretariat a limited number of suitable specialists in international law who will, in accordance with the directions of the Commission, devote their whole time to projects and studies which the Commission has decided to undertake. The Commission may suggest to the Secretary-General the names of the persons whom it desired to be so appointed and the Secretary-General shall engage them accordingly if they are willing to serve and unless, in any individual case, he has any objection to the person proposed. For the first term the numbers of persons to be so engaged shall not exceed 'X' and the remuneration to be paid shall not exceed 'Y'."

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Activities and Developments

APPOINTMENTS TO MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES OF RUBBER AND TIN STUDY GROUPS

[Released to the press October 2]

The Department of State announced on October 2 that the President has approved the appointment of Donald D. Kennedy, Chief, Division of International Resources, Department of State, as United States Representative on the Management Committees of both the Rubber Study Group and the International Tin Study Group. Frederic P. Bartlett, First Secretary and Consul, American Embassy, London, is appointed as Alternate Representative on both Committees. Karl L. Anderson, Assistant Chief, Division of International Resources, Department of State, is appointed to serve as Alternate Representative on the Management Committee of the International Tin Study Group.

The Management Committee of the Rubber Study Group is scheduled to meet for the first time at London, England, October 2-3, and the Management Committee of the International Tin Study Group is scheduled to hold its first meeting at Brussels, Belgium, October 9-10, 1947.

The Rubber Study Group was set up as an informal study group in September 1944 by joint announcement of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States, to consider problems of mutual concern relating to rubber. Its primary function is the assemblage of factual material for interested governments. The fourth meeting of the Rubber Study Group, in which 28 governments and 3 international organizations participated, was held at Paris in July 1947. At this meeting it was recommended that a management committee be established, consisting of four of the member governments, which would direct all activities of the permanent Secretariat and pre-

pare a detailed budget. It is anticipated that the Committee will meet at least six times a year.

The Tin Study Group is an intergovernmental body whose purpose is to maintain a continuous intergovernmental review of the world supply-and-demand position of tin. The establishment of a management committee was recommended at the first meeting of the International Tin Study Group at Brussels in April 1947. The Committee, consisting of representatives of the United States and six other governments, will appoint a secretary to the Tin Study Group, prepare a detailed budget, make the necessary financial provisions for and supervise the work of the Secretariat. It is expected that the Committee will meet approximately four times a year, alternately at Brussels and The Hague.

REPORT BY THE IEF C COCOA COMMITTEE¹

[Released to the press September 27]

The Departments of State and Agriculture have received the following telegraphic report from the United States member of the International Emergency Food Council working party of the Cocoa Committee, dated September 25, 1947, from Amsterdam:

"The estimated world surplus of cocoa 1947-48 is 645,000 long tons, of which 320,000 will come from British West Africa, 69,000 from French West Africa, 125,000 from Brazil, and 30,000 from the Dominican Republic.

"Prospective supplies will permit an entire year's allocation of 90 percent basic entitlement. Interim allocation of 66⅔ percent through January 31 will be made.

"Tentative United States annual allocation from British West Africa will be 130,000 long tons and 5,000 from French West Africa. Trade in cocoa butter will be ex-allocations."

¹Printed from telegraphic text.

Congressional Committees Examine World Food Crisis

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House September 29]

I have conferred at length with congressional leaders with reference to the critical economic situation which exists in western Europe. I am writing to the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and the House Committee on Appropriations, requesting that they call their committees together to consider the urgent need for aid to western Europe.

I know that some of the members of these committees are now in Europe investigating conditions at first hand. It is my earnest hope that as soon as the members of the various committees have returned to this country they will meet.

The question of the calling of a special session of the Congress was discussed at length with the congressional leaders. Whatever decision may be reached on this subject at a later date, it was the opinion of all that the committees should begin to consider the present emergency at the earliest possible date that the members are available.

Recent events have brought about increasingly critical economic conditions in some of the countries of western Europe. Unusually bad European harvests, together with rising costs and lessened supplies of American food, have upset recovery

plans and endangered the progress already made. In particular, France and Italy are without adequate food and fuel supplies for the fall and winter and do not have the resources with which to buy them.

The prospect of a general recovery program for western Europe, aided by the United States, has raised their hopes for eventual recovery and has strengthened democratic forces. But, if this recovery program is to have a chance of success, means must be found for aiding France and Italy to survive this critical winter as free and independent nations.

A searching examination has already been conducted of all possible ways in which France and Italy might be aided without additional action by the Congress. Action by various agencies of the Executive Branch under existing authority may meet the most urgent needs of the next few weeks, but funds available from Executive sources are inadequate to provide assistance beyond December. Assistance this winter, in sums much larger than the Executive Branch can provide with funds now at its disposal, is essential. That assistance can come only from the Congress.

The early convening of the congressional committees referred to is the necessary first step in meeting the problems that confront us.

LETTER TO THE CHAIRMEN OF FOUR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

[Released to the press by the White House October 1]

On October 1 the President sent the following letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate; the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives; the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate; and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The situation in
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western Europe has, in the last few months, become critical. This is especially true in the cases of France and Italy, where slow recovery of productivity, particularly of goods for export, combined with the increasing drain on their dollar resources, has produced acute distress.

The unusually bad harvests in western Europe, together with rising costs of imports, the unfortunate results of the temporary cessation of sterling convertibility and the near exhaustion of gold

and dollar reserves, have placed these two countries in a position where they are without adequate food and fuel supplies for the fall and winter, and without sufficient dollars with which to purchase these essentials. They cannot, by their own efforts, meet this major crisis which is already upon them.

Political groups that hope to profit by unrest and distress are now attempting to capitalize on the grave fears of the French and Italian people that they will not have enough food and fuel to survive the coming winter.

The prospect of a successful general economic recovery program for Europe is one of the major hopes for peace and economic security in the world. The Congress will soon be called upon to consider the part which the United States should play in aiding this program. But the program will have no chance of success if economic collapse occurs in Europe before the program can be put into operation. Prompt and effective aid to meet the urgent needs of the present is essential, lest the strains become too great and result in an expanding economic depression which would engulf western Europe and, eventually, spread over much of the rest of the world.

I have examined with great care the means now available to the executive branch of the Government to provide the necessary assistance. They may meet the urgent needs of the next few weeks, but it is clear that they cannot provide the neces-

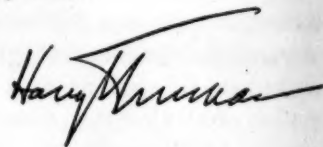
sary assistance beyond December, if as long as that. Requirements beyond that time can be met only if further authority is granted by the Congress.

The problems arising out of these circumstances are of such importance that they should be considered by the Congress at the earliest practicable time. The early convening of your committee, together with other appropriate Congressional committees, is a necessary first step in this consideration.

I am requesting, therefore, that you call your committee together at the earliest possible date to consider these problems. I appreciate the fact that some of the members of your committee are investigating, or are planning to investigate, conditions in Europe at first hand. Time is of critical importance in this matter, however, and I earnestly hope that arrangements can be made for convening your committee at an early date.

The appropriate departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government are prepared to provide information and make recommendations to your committee when its meetings begin.

Very sincerely yours,



Citizens Food Committee Inaugurates Conservation Program

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

Members of the Citizens Food Committee: This group of distinguished citizens has met to consider the grave food problem facing the world today. You are here because millions of people in many countries are hungry and look to the United States

for help. You are here because the United States, in addition to being a granary of bread, is even more a granary of hope.

I have asked you to serve on the Citizens Food Committee, with Mr. Luckman as chairman, because I believe strongly that making our food serve the best possible use in these critical times is a matter for action not by the Government alone but by all the people of the United States. Each

¹ Delivered before the Citizens Food Committee at the White House Oct. 1, 1947, and released to the press by the White House on the same date. Charles Luckman is chairman of the Committee.

of you possesses a special talent and long experience in some phase of this problem. I know that you have accepted membership on the Committee in the full knowledge that you will be called upon to devote to the situation we face a generous amount of work and much conscientious thinking, as well as a deep concern for the common welfare.

As is well known, this year's harvest has been very poor in many parts of the world. All through western Europe, cold and floods and drought have sharply reduced grain production. The result is that in the coming months these countries will have to cut their rations below the danger point unless they get more help, in the form of larger grain shipments, from the United States and other exporting countries.

It is extremely important to the United States that any serious reduction in the rations of hungry people be prevented. Apart from humanitarian considerations, if rations are significantly cut this winter, economic rehabilitation will come to a stop. This, in turn, would increase the degree and duration of dependence by other nations on special assistance from the United States. Most important, if we turn our backs upon these people they will turn from hunger to despair and from despair to chaos in areas where stability is essential to the peace and economic security of the world.

In the face of this situation, the amount of grain which the United States can export is limited. All estimates indicate that about 470 million bushels of grain are the most we can plan to export under present conditions. At the same time there is strong evidence that we will have to export at least 100 million bushels more than this, if we are to do our share in meeting the absolute minimum needs of distressed people in other countries.

This 100 million bushels must be saved by the American people. This is our minimum goal. We know that only part of that saving can come from serving fewer slices of bread. The great part of the saving must come out of what we feed our livestock. We must also save out of what we waste and out of what we use in a score of ways for human food.

This saving must be achieved, not by increasing prices so that the brunt of the sacrifice will be borne by those least able to buy food, but through an equitable sharing by all of our citizens. There

will be more than enough food in the United States to go around, provided it is fairly distributed. Excessive prices, however, result in unfair distribution. Already, increasing prices are bringing hardship to millions of Americans of low or moderate income. Failure to check price increases promptly will not only lower the American living standard but could impair the confidence of business and thus jeopardize the splendid record we have achieved in the maintenance of high employment, high production, and general prosperity. We must get prices down and help hungry people in other countries at the same time.

It has been estimated that we waste about 10 percent of all the food we buy. Clearly, by wasting less, American families can help significantly in feeding hungry families abroad. In addition to cutting down waste, Americans can save by being more selective in the foods they buy.

In our free enterprise system we place major reliance on the voluntary actions of businessmen, farmers, workers, and consumers. It is in accordance with this principle that I have consistently set forth a program for voluntary action in all parts of the economy.

The appointment of the Citizens Food Committee is a further step in this direction. The conservation practices which this Committee works out, by reducing the demand for certain foods, should bring down some food prices and hence reduce the cost of living.

As representatives of all segments of our population, the Citizens Food Committee can help us plan where, how much, and what kinds of food we should save. It can enlist the aid of those who should support the program—consumers, retailers, food distributors and processors, and farmers. It can also develop the best ways of informing the public on what steps Americans, as individuals and groups, can take.

We must deal with the problem quickly and decisively. Much depends, therefore, upon the voluntary conservation measures which the Citizens Food Committee will propose. Much depends upon the speed and thoroughness with which the American people will put these voluntary measures into effect.

The saving asked of each individual is actually very small. One bushel of grain saved by every American in the next few months will do the job.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press by the White House October 1]

Every humane, economic, and world political interest of the United States dictates that we, the American people, should do everything within our power to help feed the people of Europe this winter.

The many reasons for the grave shortage of food, particularly in western Europe, have been explained to the country by the President. The urgency of the problem has developed with alarming rapidity. It has now reached the stage where only the immediate and concerted action of our people as a whole can avoid the possible disaster resulting from further cuts in pitifully low rations throughout western Europe. Every American, I am sure, will gladly share his bounty with the hungry men, women, and children of Europe.

Food is the very basis of all reconstruction.

Hunger and insecurity are the worst enemies of peace. For recovery and political stability, Europe needs many things, but the most elemental, indispensable need is food.

Europe needs more food than she received from us last winter, and this country has a smaller quantity available to send her. This may seem to be an impossible situation, but it is not so if the American people really wish to find the answer.

The Citizens Food Committee has laid down the challenge: "Buy wisely, eat sensibly, waste nothing." In short, all of us must "declare war on waste" in this country in order to win the "war against hunger" in Europe and its menace to world stability.

Food-Saving Program as a Contribution to Peace

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

My Fellow Citizens: The food-saving program which has just been presented to you has my whole-hearted support. I am confident that it will have the support of every American.

The situation in Europe is grim and forbidding as winter approaches. Despite the vigorous efforts of the European people, their crops have suffered so badly from droughts, floods, and cold that the tragedy of hunger is a stark reality.

The nations of western Europe will soon be scraping the bottom of the food barrel. They cannot get through the coming winter and spring without help—generous help—from the United States and from other countries which have food to spare.

I know every American feels in his heart that we must help to prevent starvation and distress among our fellow men in other countries.

But more than this, the food-saving program announced tonight offers an opportunity to each of you to make a contribution to peace. We have dedicated ourselves to the task of securing a just and lasting peace. No matter how long and hard

the way, we cannot turn aside from that goal. An essential requirement of lasting peace in the world is the restoration of the countries of western Europe as free, self-supporting democracies. There is reason to believe that those countries will accomplish that task if we aid them through this critical winter and help them get back on their feet during the next few years. They must do most of the job themselves. They cannot do it if thousands of their people starve. We believe that they can—and will—do the job if we extend to them that measure of friendly aid which marks the difference between success and failure.

Their most urgent need is food. If the peace should be lost because Americans failed to share their food with hungry people, there would be no more tragic example in all history of a peace needlessly lost.

Another reason for conserving food is to aid in controlling inflationary spirals and in preventing undue price burdens for our people at home. Already many American families with moderate or low incomes are being forced by high prices to lower their standard of living. Exports have some effect upon domestic prices of grain, but they do not exercise a controlling influence on food prices. Most of the upward pressure on prices is

¹ Broadcast over all national networks on Oct. 5, 1947, in connection with the President's Citizens Food Committee Program, and released to the press by the White House on the same date.

a result of competition among Americans for scarce goods. The success of our food-saving program will help to reduce these inflationary pressures.

Another factor that contributes to high prices of food is gambling in grain. Grain prices naturally respond to the law of supply and demand, but they should not be subject to the greed of speculators who gamble on what may lie ahead in our commodity markets.

There is a place for legitimate trading in futures and for hedging transactions. But 90 percent of all accounts in a recent corn futures market were found to be speculative. Trading in wheat futures rose 75 percent in September compared with August. Normal trading in wheat at Chicago should amount to three or four million bushels a day. In this past September, however, trading averaged almost 30 million bushels a day. In a single month, on one exchange, almost half the year's crop was traded.

I am instructing the Commodity Exchange Commission, which consists of the Attorney General and the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce, to demand of the grain exchanges that they increase their margin requirements to at least 33⅓ percent. If the grain exchanges refuse, the Government may find it necessary to limit the amount of trading.

I say this because the cost of living in this country must not be a football to be kicked about by gamblers in grain.

The food conservation program proposed by the Citizens Food Committee will be supported by every part of the Federal Government.

Mrs. Truman has today directed that the White House follow all the measures proposed by the Citizens Food Committee. In Government restaurants and cafeterias throughout the country, these same measures will be followed. As Commander in Chief, I have ordered that the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force shall also comply with this program.

All segments of our population must make their contribution toward saving grain.

Farmers must cooperate by reducing the amount of grain now used to feed their livestock and poultry.

Industry must reduce the volume of grain used so as to make the greatest possible saving. The distillers in this country have on hand huge stocks

of distilled spirits, and it will be no hardship on them to shut down for a 60-day period. This action alone will feed millions of hungry people.

Quite apart from the responsibilities of farmers and industry, you and I—as individual Americans—have our responsibility. You have all heard Mr. Luckman give the immediate consumer program for the people of the United States. It has my complete approval and my full support.

It is simple and straightforward. It can be understood by all. Learn it; memorize it; keep it always in mind. Here it is:

1. Use no meat on Tuesdays.
2. Use no poultry or eggs on Thursdays.
3. Save a slice of bread every day.
4. Public eating places will serve bread and butter only on request.

I realize that many millions of American housewives have already begun strict conservation measures. I say to those housewives, "keep up the good work" and save even more when and where you can. On the other hand, there are also many Americans who are overeating and wasting food. Unless these people cut their consumption in the ways required, they will be taking more than a fair share of the supplies available. They will be personally contributing to increased inflation at home and to the desperate scarcity of food overseas.

The battle to save food in the United States is the battle to save our own prosperity and to save the free countries of western Europe. Our self-denial will serve us in good stead in the years to come.

The voluntary program is the best way for us to do the job. We believe that self-control is the best control. From now on, we shall be testing at every meal the degree to which each of us is willing to exercise self-control for the good of all.

The program which has been presented to you tonight, if faithfully carried out, will save the grain we need.

Hungry people in other countries look to the United States for help. I know that they will be strengthened and encouraged by this evidence of our friendship.

I know that they will be waiting with hope in their hearts and a fervent prayer on their lips for the response of our people to this program.

We must not fail them.

European Economic Recovery Discussed With Representatives of CEEC

[Released to the press October 3]

The first group of technicians representing the Committee of European Economic Cooperation arrived in Washington on October 3 for conversations with United States Government representatives and members of the Harriman Committee. The conversations, scheduled to open on October 6, will cover the CEEC report on production, requirements, and future plans for European economic recovery. This report by the 16 nations represented on the CEEC at Paris was transmitted to the President on September 24.¹

Representatives of the CEEC will furnish explanatory information to United States Government interdepartmental committees that have been studying the report, and to the Harriman Committee.

Members of the Executive Committee of the CEEC will discuss broad policy questions. It is expected that the representatives of the CEEC will then return to Europe in order to obtain any further information requested which they may not have available here.

The technical conversations will be carried on by a number of committees: food and agriculture, coal, mining machinery, iron and steel, petroleum, balance of payments, inland transport, maritime transportation, timber, electric power, manpower, fertilizer, agricultural machinery, and miscellaneous commodities.

The 12 CEEC technicians are:

A. D. Marris, Lazard and Company
G. R. Peterson, Ministry of Fuel and Power
J. H. Brook, Ministry of Fuel and Power
Mr. Hills, Statistician
T. G. Davies, Assistant to Minister of Fuel and Power
Miss D. E. Ackroyd, Iron and Steel Board
H. R. Fisher, Iron and Steel Board
P. F. Rogers, Ministry of Supply
J. Layton, Control Commission

¹For text of vol. I, the General Report, see Department of State publication 2930, European Series 28; for summary of the report, see BULLETIN of Oct. 5, 1947, p. 684.

I. C. Combs, Foreign Office
Miss Seeger, Board of Trade stenographer
Miss Foster

The second group will arrive on October 5. Sir Oliver Franks, who is the Chairman of the CEEC Executive Committee, and representatives of several others of the participating countries will arrive October 9.

Food, Coal, and Medicines Sent to Italy

Statement by Acting Secretary Lovett

[Released to the press October 1]

Food, coal, and medicines worth approximately 55 million dollars will be shipped from the United States to Italy during October and November under the 332-million-dollar United States foreign relief program. December allocations for shipments to Italy under the relief program have not yet been determined.

During the three months since July 1, when shipments under the program were initiated, and up to October 1, the United States supplied Italy with 35 million dollars' worth of essential commodities, making a total for the period July 1 through November 30 of 90 million dollars.

The grain represents the full amount of allocations for shipment from the United States under the International Emergency Food Council allocations for these months, and the coal shipments cover the essential Italian coal requirements which the Italians have been unable to finance.

During October and November Italy will be sent:

Cereals	231,000 long tons
Soya flour	4,000 " "
Beans and peas	9,933 " "
Rolled oats	4,000 " "
Dry macaroni	3,200 " "
Dry Spaghetti	3,200 " "
Coal	1,100,000 " "
Penicillin	\$163,000 worth
Streptomycin	134,000 "

Poland Opposes Industrial Plan for Germany on Grounds of "Unilateral Action"

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE POLISH AMBASSADOR AND THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press September 30]

September 14, 1947.

SIR: In connection with the conversations held in London by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and France, concerning the raising of German industrial production, at the conclusion of which a plan of industrial production in the Anglo-American Zone has been made public in Berlin on August 29, 1947, I have been instructed to present to you the following viewpoint of the Polish Government regarding this matter:

1) The Polish Government is of the opinion that the plan for German industrial production made public in Berlin on August 29, 1947, being in complete contradiction with the Potsdam Agreement which sets forth that any decision regarding Germany will be taken by the four Great Powers, unilaterally raises the level of German industrial production above the established German needs.

2) The Polish Government is of the opinion that the implementation of this plan would have as result the restoration of the German industrial power, thus creating a threat to the security of Europe, especially to countries neighboring Germany.

3) The program for the increase of German industrial production agreed upon during the London conversations is contradictory to the principle of priority for the reconstruction of countries devastated by German aggression, as well as to the principle not to exceed in Germany the average of the standards of living of European countries.

4) This plan represents a unilateral attempt toward a revision of the program of reparations to be paid by Germany to the victorious countries, and among them to Poland. This plan, contradictory to the most vital interests of Poland, has

evoked a determined and unanimous protest of Polish public opinion.

The Polish Government in presenting the above observations cannot refrain from stating that the realization of these aims would not comply with the fundamental motives which animated all the Allied Nations in their endeavor to abolish German aggression and its sources; it would also not contribute to the task of consolidation of peace and security in Europe, in which task Poland is deeply interested.

Accept [etc.]

JOZEF WINIEWICZ

EXCELLENCY: ¹ I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of September 14, 1947 regarding the discussions in London between the United States, the United Kingdom, and France concerning the level of industry and the Ruhr area in Germany, and setting forth the views of the Polish Government with respect to the decisions reached in those discussions.

The United States Government has always agreed that decisions dealing with Germany as a whole can only be taken by agreement between the four occupying powers. The United States Government is, however, unable to accept the interpretation placed by the Polish Government on the recent agreements relating to Germany as expressed in your note under reference.

As this Government informed the Soviet Government in a note from the Department of State to the Soviet Embassy dated August 29, 1947, the United States Government has sought persistently for over two years to reach agreements on matters affecting Germany as a whole and to

¹ Delivered to the Polish Ambassador at Washington on Sept. 30, 1947.

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implement the provisions of the Berlin Agreement of 1945 which state that Germany should be treated as a single economic unit and that to this end certain common policies should be established. The level of industry for Germany as a whole adopted on March 27, 1946, was in fact expressly based on the assumption that Germany would be treated as an economic unit. Pending achievement of this goal, the United States Government has been called upon, at great expense to the American public, to sustain on a minimum subsistence basis a non-self-supporting area of Germany. The American people have been extremely patient in submitting for so long to this situation, which would not have persisted if Germany had been treated as an economic entity. It became clear during the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow this year that the economic unity of Germany would again have to be postponed and that there was little prospect of an early solution. Faced with that situation, it was imperative that steps be taken in the United States and British Zones with the object of relieving as soon as possible the tremendous financial burden on the two governments which their responsibilities in those deficit areas entailed.

In the note to the Soviet Embassy cited above, the Soviet Government was informed that "the United States Government is unable to accept the thesis that nothing can be done to alleviate the financial burden of the United States or to develop within the framework of the Berlin Agreement the contribution of the western zones of Germany to the economic reconstruction of Europe until the consent of the Soviet Government has been obtained. Pending the fulfillment of quadripartite agreement, the United States feels justified in pursuing objectives which have been commonly agreed and making arrangements for that purpose with any other occupying power willing to work toward the common end."

I should like to mention here that at the last Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting all four ministers agreed that the level of industry for Germany should be raised appreciably above the plan of March 27, 1946. No formal decision to do so was taken, however, because of lack of agreement on other issues, but the fact remains that there was general concurrence that any agreement to treat Germany as an economic unit would re-

quire raising the level of industry. If this was required under the favorable conditions of economic unity, it was all the more necessary to put such measures into effect where possible under the less favorable conditions of a Germany economically divided. I can assure you in any case that, in working out the new plan for the United States and British Zones, the United States Government has observed the main objectives in the Berlin Agreement of eliminating German war potential, developing Germany's agriculture and peaceful industries, and enabling Germany to maintain itself without external assistance.

In the communiqué of August 28, 1947, outlining the decisions reached in London, it was specifically stated that "the measures about to be taken should not result in priority being given to the rehabilitation of Germany over that of the democratic countries of Europe" and that "German resources should contribute to the general rehabilitation of Europe." The Polish Government cannot fail to be aware of the importance of German production to the economic rehabilitation of Europe.

The adjusted level of industry plan undoubtedly will have some effect on the reparations program, and this consideration was carefully weighed before the plan was adopted. It is hoped and expected that this effect will in the long run be more than offset by the benefits derived from an earlier resumption of normal trade relations with Germany. While it would have been preferable to have worked out this plan, and other arrangements for Germany, on a quadripartite basis, I believe I have made it clear in the preceding paragraphs why action in the United States and British Zones could no longer be postponed.

As for the opinion expressed in your note to the effect that the adjustment of the level of industry in Germany will result in the creation of a threat to the security of Europe, I wish to call to your attention the fact that in the United States Zone of Germany the occupying authorities have destroyed all first priority military installations. Of all military installations other than fortifications and defense works, 91 per cent have been destroyed, and 100 per cent of naval and armored equipment have been likewise disposed of. As of May 1, 1947, of 105 industrial plants listed for demilitarization, 74 had been wholly dismantled, and 29 had been

partially dismantled. Work on the remainder of these plants is progressing steadily. This record does not substantiate the Polish Government's allegation, as expressed in your note, that the decisions taken at London are not in accord with the principles which animated the allied nations "in their endeavor to abolish German aggression and its sources".

In this connection, the Polish Government is undoubtedly aware that the United States Government has made repeated proposals for negotiation of a treaty with the United Kingdom, France, and the U.S.S.R., which would guarantee the security

of Europe against the revival of militarism in Germany for a period of 40 years. The United States proposal, which was put forward more than a year ago and is still open, has been accepted as a basis for agreement by the United Kingdom and by France but not by the U.S.S.R. This proposal is indisputable evidence of the determination of the people and the Government of the United States that Germany shall never again be a dominant military power in Europe.

Accept [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:

NORMAN ARMOUR

Soviet Press Charged With "Libelous Attack" on the President

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN U.S. AMBASSADOR AND SOVIET MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

[Released to the press September 29]

*Text of a note dated September 25 from Ambassador Bedell Smith to the Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov*¹

During the year and a half that I have resided in the Soviet Union I have been obliged with the deepest regret to witness in the Soviet press an increasing flood of half truths, distortions of truth and utter falsehoods about my country and my government. I have tried to overlook this incendiary press campaign, feeling that to take issue with a myriad false or incorrect statements would simply be adding fuel to the flame of hatred toward my country which the Soviet press has apparently undertaken to kindle in the hearts of the Soviet people.

However, an occasion has now arisen when I must break this self-imposed rule. An article by one Boris Gorbatoev just published in *Literary Gazette* No. 39 is so wantonly libelous in its personal attack on the President of the United States that I cannot permit it to pass without the strongest protest. It has thoroughly shocked me.

As I have told you personally on several occasions, I believe that I have a duty to the Soviet Government as well as to my own, and that this duty is to inform the Soviet Government as honestly and frankly as possible of the beliefs and

opinions of the people of my country. This being the case, I must assure you in the most solemn terms that every fair-minded American citizen, regardless of his political opinions, will be deeply affronted by this article and will feel that he in some way shares the personal insult thus gratuitously offered to President Truman.

I cannot recall that Dr. Goebbels, of unsavory memory, at the height of our common struggle against Nazi Germany ever stooped to greater ridicule and vituperation against the head of an enemy country than has Mr. Gorbatoev against the chief executive of a friendly and allied state. In this connection, I would never have believed that a Soviet writer would permit himself, or be permitted, to draw an analogy between the President of the United States and our recent common enemy, Hitler. Mr. Gorbatoev goes so far as to imply criticism of President Truman for associating with the President of Brazil, our faithful and devoted ally in the recent war, to whom is unwarrantably imputed some prior association with the axis powers. Any unprejudiced observer, familiar with the course of history since 1939, would agree that such criticism comes with extraordinarily bad grace from a Soviet writer.

I cannot believe that Mr. Gorbatoev's article rep-

¹ Printed from telegraphic text.

resents the opinion of the Soviet Government, and I therefore request that it be officially disavowed and if, contrary to my belief, it has the approval of the Soviet Government, I would appreciate a statement to that effect.

Text of Mr. Molotov's reply to Ambassador Smith's note of September 25

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of September 25, I must state that I do not consider it possible to enter into a discussion with you of the article of the writer B. Gorbato in *The Literary Gazette*, as the Soviet Government cannot bear the responsibility for this or that article and, so much the more, cannot accept the protest you have made in that connection.

However, inasmuch as in your letter you decided to undertake a general evaluation of the Soviet press and from it is obtained a completely perverted picture of the situation, I must state my disagreement with your point of view on the Soviet press.

Despite your allegation, the Soviet press more than the press of any other country whatsoever,

especially aims to elucidate broadly as possible the actual situation and true facts of the life of other countries, attaching special significance to the strengthening of friendly relations between peoples. This applies in full measure also to the United States of America, so that any move or approach of the government and statesmen of the United States of America directed toward the strengthening of normal relations between countries and toward the support of universal peace invariably encounters warm support in the Soviet press, and this is so generally known that it need no reaffirmation whatsoever. It is by no means possible to say regarding that American press which is so widely encouraged by the most reactionary circles in the U.S.A. and which not only from day to day inserts lying and slanderous articles regarding the U.S.S.R. and its statesmen, but also inflames hostility between peoples, and which does not meet with any serious support whatsoever in the U.S.A., which is of course, Mr. Ambassador, well known to you regarding which there are not two different opinions in international democratic circles.

U.S.S.R. Refuses Entry to Congressional Committee To Visit American Embassy

STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY LOVETT

[Released to the press October 1]

On September 9 applications for entry visas were filed at the Soviet Embassy in Washington on behalf of 11 members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Assistant Secretary of State, John E. Peurifoy, and four other Government officials who were planning to visit Moscow in the latter part of October for the purpose of inspecting the work of the Embassy in that city. Ambassador Smith was simultaneously instructed by the Department of State to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the purpose of this visit.

Ambassador Smith informed the Department on September 22 that he had just received a letter

dated September 19 from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Malik, refusing the issuance of visas to the members of this group.

Ambassador Smith informed the Department further that on the same day, September 22, he repeated his request to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the issuance of visas, emphasizing that the Senators and other members of the visiting group were concerned only with an inspection of the Embassy.

The Ambassador informed the Department that a reply was received on September 26 from Deputy Minister Malik which reiterated the refusal of the Soviet Government to grant visas for the members of this senatorial group.

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**TRANSLATION OF NOTE FROM SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS¹ TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR**

September 19, 1947.

Acknowledging receipt of your letter of September 13, 1947, I have the honor to inform you that, as it is clear from your letter, the trip of the group of Senators mentioned by you partakes of the nature of an investigation. These persons, as is also clear from your communication, have the intention of carrying out an investigation of a number of European countries.

Since the Soviet Union is not among the countries which can be subjected to an investigation on the part of American Senators, the trip of the above-mentioned group to the Soviet Union is not considered suitable.

At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is ready to issue visas for entrance into the U.S.S.R. to other persons who are proceeding to the U.S.S.R. without the aim of making an investigation.

**United States Denies Connection With Alleged
Albanian Saboteurs**

[Released to the press September 22]

Charges are being made against the United States during trials now being conducted at Tirana of 10 Albanian deputies and 14 other Albanian citizens accused of sabotage and subversive activities.

From the time of its establishment as a modern state, Albania has been a striking example of disinterested American aid, without any shadow of exploitation or desire for political profit. It was largely through the personal efforts of President Wilson at the peace conference of 1919 that the independence of Albania was insured, and in the years that followed the traditional friendship of the American and Albanian peoples has been strengthened. Many Americans made Albanian welfare their lifework, through service in schools, missions, hospitals, agricultural training, and other philanthropic enterprises. During the recent war the United States consistently looked forward to the re-establishment of Albanian independence. In May 1945 an informal American mission was sent to Albania to ascertain the possibilities for recognition of the regime and the establishment of diplomatic relations. The work of that mission, and its eventual withdrawal, were the subject of a Departmental announcement of November 8, 1946.²

Immediately following the announcement of this Government's intention to withdraw the mission, the Albanian authorities instituted trials of alleged Albanian saboteurs at Tirana and trumped up charges that Harry T. Fultz, an officer of the mission, together with other employees of the mission, had instigated and subsidized sabotage activities at a drainage project on Lake Maliq and elsewhere. For many years before the war Mr. Fultz was engaged in philanthropic work as principal of the American Vocational School at Tirana, maintained by funds donated by the American Junior Red Cross. The fabrication of these charges is a sad act of ingratitude on the part of the present Albanian authorities. The Department categorically denied these allegations at the time they were first made.

The trials now proceeding at Tirana are clearly an attempt of the Albanian regime to perpetuate itself by means of oppression and the terrorization of Albanian liberal, patriotic, opposition elements. The charge that the accused were in any way in the pay or service of the United States or of any of its representatives in Albania is entirely untrue.

¹ Jakov Aleksandrovich Malik.

² BULLETIN of Nov. 17, 1946, p. 913.

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Displaced-Persons Problem To Be Discussed With European Military and Civilian Officials

[Released to the press October 1]

Ugo Carusi, former Commissioner of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, left for Europe on October 2 on a special assignment of the President in connection with displaced persons.

Mr. Carusi's assignment will take him to Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland, where he will confer with military and civil officials. He will study the operations of the International Refugee Organization, and he may attend sessions of the IRO in Geneva.

Upon his return Mr. Carusi will submit a report for the benefit of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. This report, among other things, will bear upon the displaced-persons program inaugurated under the President's directive of December 22, 1945, and will deal with the implementation of any future program which may arise under further legislation or the IRO program.

In preparation for this trip Mr. Carusi has been working for the past month with officials of the Department of State and the Department of Justice.

Myron C. Taylor Makes Preliminary Report on Mission to Vatican

[Released to the press by the White House October 2]

The President held a conference on October 2 with Myron C. Taylor, his personal representative to His Holiness Pope Pius XII. Mr. Taylor gave the President a preliminary report on his recent mission. He informed the President that while he was in Europe, besides seeing the Pope, he conferred with His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and with Dr. Otto Dibelius, Lutheran Bishop of Berlin, as well as with other religious leaders, on the question of cooperation in establishing permanent peace in the world.

Mr. Taylor will continue these discussions from time to time in the hope of enlisting the influence and support of all world religious leaders in the effort to bring about permanent peace.

Diplomatic Relations With Bulgaria Resumed and Donald R. Heath Appointed Minister

Statement by Acting Secretary Lovett

[Released to the press October 1]

Last week I was asked whether resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Bulgaria might be affected by recent developments in that country. A decision has now been reached in the matter.

With the entry into force on September 15 of the Bulgarian peace treaty and the termination of the state of war between the United States and Bulgaria, the United States Government considers it desirable to accredit a diplomatic representative to supersede the United States Political Representative who has been stationed in Bulgaria during the armistice regime. The Honorable Maynard B. Barnes served as U.S. Political Representative to Bulgaria from December 1944 until his return to this country last spring. In his absence Mr. John Evarts Horner has been Acting U.S. Political Representative in Bulgaria.

The President has appointed Mr. Donald R. Heath, of Topeka, Kansas, as American Minister to Bulgaria. Mr. Heath plans to depart for his new post in the very near future. The appointment of Mr. Heath and the establishment of an American Legation in Sofia is predicated on the intention of the United States to maintain its interest in the welfare of the Bulgarian people, to keep itself informed concerning developments in Bulgaria, and to continue its efforts to protect American interests in that country. The United States Government wishes to make it clear that this step does not reflect either approval or condonation of certain recent actions of the Bulgarian Government. The views of this Government on such matters have been fully set forth.

Chilean Dental Specialist Visits U.S.

Alfonso Leng, dean of the School of Odontology of the University of Chile, is visiting the United States at the invitation of the Department of State.

Dr. Leng is one of a group of leaders who have received grants-in-aid under the program administered by the Department for the exchange of professors and specialists between the United States

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and the other American republics. While here he will visit dental schools, clinics, and laboratories in all parts of the country to study latest methods and developments in this field.

Final Compensation for Petroleum Properties Expropriated in Mexico

[Released to the press September 30]

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Mexico presented to the Acting Secretary of State on September 30 his Government's check for \$4,085,327.45, representing the final instalment due at this time under the agreement effected through an exchange of notes on September 29, 1943,¹ establishing the manner and conditions of payment of compensation to this Government for the benefit of certain American nationals who sustained losses as a consequence of the expropriation of petroleum properties in Mexico in March 1938.

The two Governments agreed in 1941 each to appoint an expert to determine the amount of just compensation to be paid American nationals for their losses. At that time the Mexican Government made a deposit of \$9,000,000 on account of the compensation to be paid. In April 1942 the two experts, Morris L. Cooke, representing the United States, and Manuel J. Zevada, representing the Republic of Mexico, submitted a report in which the losses sustained were evaluated at \$23,995,991, plus interest at three percent per annum from March 18, 1938, to the date of final settlement on all balances due, a total of \$29,137,700.84. The two Governments agreed in September 1943 that the amount be paid by annual instalments, the date of the final instalment to be September 30, 1947. The American companies participating in apportioned payments from this amount are Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Consolidated Oil Company, the Sabalo group, the Sea Board group, and their affiliated companies. The 1942 agreement also provided that the Government of Mexico and each of the above claimants release each other respectively of all reciprocal claims that may still be pending against one another, with the exception of those claims of the Mexican Government against the companies for unpaid taxes and duties, as well as those claims based on payments legally made by

the Mexican Government for the account of the companies. The Mexican Government also agreed to assume liabilities for all private claims which might be instituted after April 17, 1942, by private individuals against the companies as a result of expropriation.

The Mexican Government has punctually made the payments as agreed upon and has fulfilled to the letter the understanding reached between the two Governments in 1943. The final payment received today felicitously closes a chapter in Mexican-United States relations. The Acting Secretary of State requested the Chargé d'Affaires to convey to his Government an expression of this Government's appreciation of the final settlement.

Political Science Professor To Lecture in Venezuela

Asher N. Christensen, associate professor of political science and foreign student adviser at the University of Minnesota, has received a grant-in-aid from the Department of State to enable him to serve as visiting lecturer during October 1947 at the Central University, Caracas, and other educational institutions in Venezuela. He will lecture on American constitutional history.

Dr. Christensen is one of a group of educators who have received such grants, under the program administered by the Department for the exchange of professors and specialists between the United States and the other American republics.

Networks Assume Programming of Many "Voice of America" Broadcasts

[Released to the press October 1]

The Department of State announced on October 1 that new international short-wave radio-program contracts have been effected with the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company. As of October 1, the bulk of international broadcasting is to be prepared by the two networks, as stipulated by Congress in granting appropriations for the continuance of the "Voice of America".

Effective October 1, NBC and CBS, under Departmental supervision, take over the short-wave

¹ BULLETIN of Oct. 2, 1943, p. 230.

THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

programming in English and the foreign-language programs to France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Latin America, Indochina, Siam, and Indonesia. Under the reduced broadcast schedule recently put into effect by the Department, this comprises about 75 percent of the total broadcast output of 32 hours, 15 minutes daily. Previously, NBC and CBS had prepared, under contract to the Government, nearly half of the programming, with the Department preparing the major portion of the output.

The Department, through its International Broadcasting Division, continues under congressional authority to program broadcasts to the U.S.S.R., Poland, Austria, the Balkans, China, Korea, and Germany.

New Appointments to Advisory Committee on International Broadcasting

[Released to the press September 22]

Assistant Secretary Benton announced on September 22 that a new Advisory Committee on International Broadcasting is being appointed by the Department of State, pending action by Congress on the Department's proposal for the creation of an "International Broadcasting Foundation of the United States". The new committee will carry on and extend the functions of a previous committee of consultants which discharged its responsibilities with a report released by the Department May 16, 1947.¹ At that time, and later in testimony before Congressional committees, Mr. Benton said that a new advisory group would be appointed.

"I expect this new committee will be an interim committee only because it is my hope that not long after Congress reconvenes it will give consideration to the urgent need for legislation to determine the long-range organization for the handling of international broadcasting", Mr. Benton said. "The committee will advise the Department on those subjects pertaining to our international broadcasting which will be of greatest interest to

¹ BULLETIN of May 25, 1947, p. 1038.

the people and the Congress. Congress will naturally look for advice and guidance to the seven private 'licensees' with whom the Department now has contracts and to other leaders in the radio field."

Of the 17 people invited to serve on the new committee, 6 were members of the previous committee of consultants and 7 are representatives of the "licensees". Those invited to serve are:

Gardner Cowles, Jr., Publisher, Des Moines *Register & Tribune*, President, Cowles Broadcasting Company

Wesley Dumm, President, Associated Broadcasters, Inc. Mark Ethridge, Publisher of the Louisville *Courier Journal*; Past President, National Association of Broadcasters

Walter Evans, President, Westinghouse Electric Corporation

Don Francisco, Vice President and Director, J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency

Fr. Robert I. Gannon, President, Fordham University

Edgar Kobak, President, Mutual Broadcasting System

Roy Larsen, President, *Time*, Inc.

Harold Lasswell, School of Law, Yale University

Walter Lemmon, President, World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation

Justin Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters

Edward Noble, Chairman of Board, American Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Paul Porter, Attorney; Former Chairman, Federal Communications Commission

Phillip Reed, Chairman, General Electric Company

James D. Shouse, President, Crosley Broadcasting Corporation

Frank Stanton, President, Columbia Broadcasting System

Niles Trammell, President, National Broadcasting Company

United States Views Cordial Relations Between India and Pakistan

Statement by Acting Secretary Lovett

[Released to the press September 24]

The people of the United States have observed with deep satisfaction the recent improvement in the tragic plight of the inhabitants of the Punjab Provinces in India and Pakistan. The majority of the peoples of the two Dominions have shown a praiseworthy patience and restraint in a time of drastic readjustment and great tension. Excepting the Delhi area where the influx of refugees created an abnormal and difficult situation, serious

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disturbances have been localized in the Punjab. Elsewhere, the complex problems of transition from a single empire to two dominions have been faced with calmness and the determination to seek an orderly solution.

The peoples of India and Pakistan and their new Governments have the sympathy of the United States and are entitled to the support of all democratic countries in their endeavors to cope with the very difficult problems attending their emergence into nationhood. Full and friendly cooperation between the two Dominions affords the strongest base from which to attack these problems, and all friends of the new Governments welcomed the announcement on September 20 of the accord reached by their Prime Ministers for further joint efforts to restore peace and order in the disturbed areas. It may confidently be expected that the two Governments will continue to work together toward the mutual objective of peace and well-being for all their peoples.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Specialized University Study for Foreign Service Officers

The Department of State announced on October 1 that 18 Foreign Service officers have been detailed to universities for the 1947-48 academic year for advanced or specialized studies to increase their usefulness as field officers.

Fourteen officers are being assigned for special language studies, supplemented by appropriate area courses, as a part of the Foreign Service Institute's program to develop qualified area specialists for operations in Asia and eastern Europe. These are distributed as follows: Russian studies (Columbia University), 4; Japanese studies (Harvard University), 4; Chinese studies (Cornell University), 3; Turkish studies (Princeton University), 1; Siamese studies (University of California), 1; and Korean studies (University of California), 1.

Four officers are being detailed to universities for special studies of international economic problems. Two will go to Princeton, one to Columbia, and one to Harvard.

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Nathaniel P. Davis Appointed Ambassador to Costa Rica

The President has appointed Nathaniel P. Davis, Counselor of Embassy with the personal rank of Minister at Manila, to be Ambassador to Costa Rica.

Mr. Davis succeeds Walter J. Donnelly, who has been appointed Ambassador to Venezuela.

Corrigan Resigns Ambassadorship Takes U.N. Post

The President on September 19, 1947, accepted the resignation of Frank P. Corrigan as American Ambassador to Venezuela. Mr. Corrigan resigned in order that he might become Political Adviser on Latin America to the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations. For text of the President's letter to Mr. Corrigan, see White House press release of September 22, 1947.

THE DEPARTMENT

Three Terminated Employees Permitted To Resign Without Prejudice

[Released to the press October 3]

The Department of State announced on October 3 that the Personnel Security Board has recommended that three employees who had been terminated for security reasons be permitted to resign without prejudice.

The Board had reviewed the files of the 10 persons whose employment was terminated in June under authority conferred upon the Secretary of State by the McCarran rider (title I, Public Law 490, 79th Congress).

Assistant Secretary John E. Peurifoy had requested the Board to make a review and to make such recommendations for further action as the Board considered desirable. The Board in reaching its decision had available statements made by a number of the employees whose services had been terminated.

The Department has accepted the recommendations of the Board and the persons concerned have been notified.

Charles Rayner Resigns as Petroleum Adviser

The Department of State announced on September 29 the resignation of Charles Rayner, Adviser on Petroleum Policy. For texts of the exchange of letters between the Secretary of State and Mr. Rayner, see Department of State press release 779 of September 29, 1947.

Reorganization of Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs

The Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs was reorganized on September 18, 1947, as follows:

Division of Near Eastern Affairs (NE), with supervision over matters concerning Palestine, Transjordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Arabian Principalities.

Division of South Asian Affairs (SOA), formerly the Division of Middle Eastern and Indian Affairs, with supervision over matters concerning Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon.

Division of African Affairs (AF). (No change.)

Division of Greek, Turkish, and Iranian Affairs (GTI), with supervision over matters concerning Greece, Turkey, and Iran.

Resignation of William A. Eddy as Special Assistant

Acting Secretary Lovett announced on September 26 that William A. Eddy submitted his resignation effective October 1 as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Research and Intelligence. For text of Mr. Lovett's letter to Mr. Eddy see Department of State press release 775 of September 26.

W. Park Armstrong Appointed Acting Special Assistant

Acting Secretary Lovett announced on September 26 that W. Park Armstrong would serve as Acting Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Research and Intelligence, effective October 1, 1947.

Paul C. Daniels Appointed U.S. Representative on Inter-American Council

The Acting Secretary of State announced on October 3 the appointment of Paul C. Daniels, United States Ambassador to Honduras, as Representative of the United States on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, effective immediately. Ambassador Daniels has been called to Washington on consultation in order to participate in the preparatory work for the Bogotá conference which is being undertaken by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

PUBLICATIONS

Department of State

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Committee of European Economic Cooperation. Vol. I—General Report

Paris, September 21, 1947. European Series 28. Pub. 2930. vi, 138 pp. 30¢.

General statement of the problems of European economic recovery, the plans of the 16 European countries concerned to meet these problems, and the assistance which these countries believe necessary from the U.S. and other non-European countries and agencies.

Inter-American Coffee Agreement

Protocol Between the United States of America and Other American Republics, Modifying and Extending for One Year From October 1, 1946, the Agreement of November 28, 1940—Entered into force with respect to the United States of America March 19, 1947; effective October 1, 1946. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1005. Pub. 2852. 14 pp. 5¢.

Extends and modifies present Inter-American Coffee Agreement, and provides for a survey and analysis of the world coffee situation by the Inter-American Coffee Board.

THE CONGRESS

Seventh and Final Report of the High Commissioner to the Philippines; Message from the President of the United States transmitting the seventh and final report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the period from September 14, 1945, to July 4, 1946. H. Doc. 389, 80th Cong., 1st sess. xii, 181 pp.

Report and Recommendations of the Joint Philippine-American Finance Commission: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting the report and recommendations of the Joint Philippine-American Finance Commission, dated June 7, 1947, and a technical memorandum entitled "Philippine Economic Development". H. Doc. 390, 80th Cong., 1st sess. xiv, 222 pp.

Proposed Amendments to the Ship Sales Act of 1946: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Ship Sales, Charters, and Lay-Ups of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 80th Cong.

Department of State Bulletin

1st sess. April 29, 30, May 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, June 10, 11, 12, 1947. v, 886 pp.

Sugar Act of 1948: Hearings before the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess. June 21, 25, and 27, 1947. iii, 114 pp.

Enemy Property Commission: Hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 973 and H.R. 1823, bills to create an Enemy Property Commission, to provide for the disposal of certain enemy property, and for other purposes; and H.R. 1000, a bill creating a commission to examine and render final decisions on all claims by American nationals who were members of the armed forces of the United States and who were prisoners of war in Germany, Italy, or Japan, for payment of its awards, and for other purposes; and H.R. 2823, a bill to provide for a commission to adjudicate claims of American nationals who were prisoners of war of Japan, for payment of its awards, and for other purposes. March 20, 21, and April 21, 1947. v, 493 pp.

Printing of "Fascism in Action": Hearings before the Committee on House Administration, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on H. Res. 83, to provide for the printing of a documented study and analyses of "Fascism in Action" as a House document. June 3, 4, 5, 1947. ii, 94 pp.

To Amend the Trading With the Enemy Act So as To Permit Certain Aid to Civilian Recovery in Occupied Zones: Hearings before the Committee on Civil Service, United States Senate, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 989, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 20, 1930, as amended. Part I, April 9, June 19 and 20, 1947. iii, 59 pp.

Petroleum Investigation: Hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on petroleum investigation. July 1, 8, and 9, 1947. iii, 131 pp.

Travel Restrictions: Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, United States Senate, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on S. Res. 111, a resolution relative to modifying restrictions on travel by American and foreign citizens. June 10, 11, and 13, July 16 and 18, 1947. iv, 286 pp.

Investigation, Disposition of Surplus Property: Hearings before the Surplus Property Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, 80th Cong., 1st sess., pursuant to H. Res. 90 and H. Res. 100. Part 2, Hearings on Palmer Bolt and Nut Co., Inc., contract; George A. Fuller Co. contract. April 10, 11, 12, 22, 25, and 26, May 1, 2, 3, and 15, 1947. xii, 557 pp.

Alaskan Problems: Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 79th Cong., 2d sess., pursuant to the authority of H. Res. 38, a resolution authorizing investigation of the national defense program as it relates to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Part 2. August 5, 12, 1946. iv, 294 pp.

Investigation of the National Defense Program: Hearings before a Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, United States Senate, 80th Cong., 1st sess., pursuant to S. Res. 55 (79th Cong.), a resolution

authorizing and directing an investigation of the national defense program. Part 37, Inter-American Highway. July 13, 17, and 26, 1945; August 24, 29, 30, 31; September 3, 4, 27, and 28, 1946; March 31, 1947. xi, 939 pp.

Disposition of Government Surplus Airports and Facilities: Hearing before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 364, a bill to expedite the disposition of Government surplus airports, airport facilities, and equipment and to assure their disposition in such manner as will best encourage and foster the development of civilian aviation and preserve for national defense purposes a strong, efficient, and properly maintained nation-wide system of public airports, and for other purposes. June 10, 1947. iii, 40 pp.

Surplus Canned Fruits and Vegetables—Surplus Poultry and Poultry Products (Producers request Government to include surplus canned vegetables and fruits and poultry for foreign relief): Hearings before the Special Food Shortage Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess. July 10 and 22, 1947. iii, 85 pp.

Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Basin: No. 13, Hearings before the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on H. J. Res. 192, approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof; expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the negotiation of certain treaties providing for making the St. Lawrence Seaway self-liquidating, and for other purposes. Part 1. July 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1947. iv, 165 pp.

St. Lawrence Seaway Project: Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on S. J. Res. 111, a joint resolution approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof; expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the negotiation of certain treaties; providing for making the St. Lawrence Seaway self-liquidating; and for other purposes. May 28, 29, June 11, 12, 13, and 20, 1947. iv, 603 pp.

Testimony of Victor A. Kravchenko: Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 1884 and H.R. 2122, bills to curb or outlaw the Communist Party of the United States. Public Law 601 (Section 121, Subsection Q (2)). July 22, 1947. ii, 30 pp.

Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in the United States: Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 1884 and H.R. 2122, bills to curb or outlaw the Communist Party in the United States. Public Law 601 (Section 121, Subsection Q (2)). July 21, 1947. ii, 176 pp.

Domestic Stability, National Defense, and World War II. Legislative and Executive Background, 1933–1946. S. Doc. 261, 79th Cong., 2d sess. iii, 163 pp.

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